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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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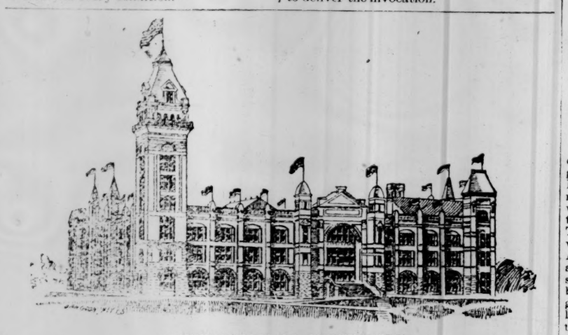
REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Tenth National Gathering of the Party at Minneapolis.

Details of the Proceedings, Scenes and Incidents.

The tenth National Convention that the Republican party records in its annals began at Minneapolis, Minn., under a cloud-strewn sky, with thunder in the air and uncertainty in every condition.



CONVENTION HALL, MINNEAPOLIS.

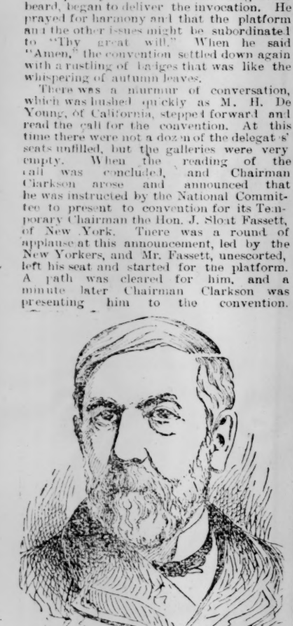
There were hundreds and hundreds of vacant seats in the galleries, but not many on the ground floor, when the time for calling the convention to order had arrived. But there were 7000 to 7500 persons in the hall easily enough at 12:45 when General James S. Clarkson, Chairman of the National Committee, stepped to the desk and took the special convention gavel in his hand.

The convention and galleries came to order quickly, and there was not a delegate standing when Mr. Clarkson announced that the

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

session would be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Brush, Chancellor of the University of South Dakota. A moment afterward the whole convention stood as Dr. Brush, a venerable-looking man with sparsely covered head and long white beard, began to deliver the invocation. He prayed for harmony and that the platform and the other issues might be subordinated to "Thy great will." When he said "Amen," the convention settled down again with a rustling of lairges that was like the whispering of autumn leaves.

There was a murmur of conversation, which was hushed quickly as M. H. De Young, of California, stepped forward and read the call for the convention. At this time there were not a dozen of the delegat s seats unfilled, but the galleries were very empty. When the reading of the call was completed, and Chairman Clarkson arose and announced that he was instructed by the National Committee to present to convention for its Temporary Chairman the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York. There was a round of applause at this announcement, led by the New Yorkers, and Mr. Fassett, unescorted, left his seat and started for the platform. A path was cleared for him, and a minute later Chairman Clarkson was presenting him to the convention.



JAMES G. BLAINE.
[From his latest photograph.]

He received the customary vocal welcome, the New York delegation rising and waving their hats in his honor. Mr. Fassett looked perfectly self-possessed as he gazed about the vast hall. In his hand was a typewritten manuscript, to which he referred occasionally as he spoke.

Almost equal to the ovation to Harrison and Blaine was the enthusiasm inspired by a reference to ex-Speaker Reed. Mr. Reed was seated far in the rear in the speaker's stand and was invisible to most of the audience. Some one started the cry of "Reed! Reed!" and it was instantly taken up by the delegates and the gallery. The building rang with the popular demand for the appearance of the man from Maine. Not until the Chairman of the convention turned and beckoned commandingly to him did he finally arise from his seat and make a speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, which was renewed as Mr Reed closed. There were also loud calls for McKinley, Foraker and Quay.

LEVI P. MORTON.

General Clarkson then reported the names of the temporary officers of the convention, and the selections of the National Committee were at once approved without opposition. The rules of the last Republican National Convention were adopted, and on motion of General Sewell the roll was called and the Chairman of each delegation announced the members of committees selected.

At 1.50 P. M. the convention adjourned until 11 A. M. next day.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Long before 11 o'clock the convention hall was crowded by an anxious throng composed of delegates, committee men, shouters and spectators.

The body of the big hall was so densely crowded that it was only with the greatest difficulty that the late comers were able to reach their seats. The crowd took advantage of every opportunity that was offered to cheer and applaud, interspering it with shouts for Blaine, Harrison, McKinley and Reed.

At twenty minutes before 12 Temporary Chairman Fassett entered the hall and was welcomed with cheers. As soon as quiet was restored the convention was called to order, after which Bishop Whipple stood up to deliver the invocation.

When Governor McKinley, of Ohio, arrived he walked down the main aisle to an accompaniment of cheers. After he reached the platform three rousing cheers were given for him, accompanied by cries of "He's all right." Governor McKinley returned his thanks for the reception.

Chairman Fassett then introduced Mr. Walker, of Nebraska, who presented a gavel to the convention in a speech that hardly any one could hear. Mr. Fassett returned thanks.

The Temporary Chairman announced the order of business to be the presentation of the Credentials Committee report. Mr. Cogswell, Chairman of that committee, took the floor and said that the committee couldn't report before the next day. Leave to sit continuously was granted.

Chairman Fassett then announced that the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was next in order.

Governor McKinley's name was reported for Permanent Chairman. This was followed by prolonged applause, delegates waving hats and handkerchiefs for nearly half a minute.

JOHN SHERMAN.

Governor McKinley was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Spooner and Mahone amid great enthusiasm.

Charles W. Johnson was named for Secretary and the assistant secretaries of the temporary organization were recommended to be continued.

Chairman McKinley then delivered his speech, which was frequently applauded.

The convention, at 12:50, adjourned until the following day.

Third Day's Proceedings.

The convention was called to order at 11:22 o'clock by Governor McKinley, who was prorariously received.

"Prayer will be offered by the Rev. William Brush, Chancellor of the University of South Dakota," said Chairman McKinley, when order was obtained.

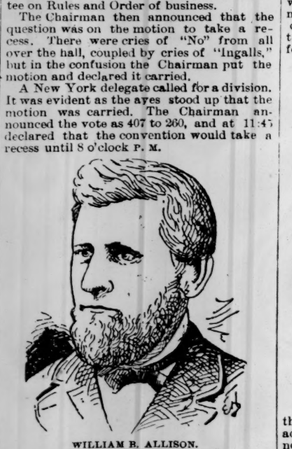
After the prayer the Chairman called for the report of the Committee on Credentials. A round of applause greeted Chairman Coggswell. "The Committee on Credentials is still at work," said he, "and has made diligent progress. It hopes to be able to report at 8 o'clock P. M., and asks for further time."

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Ex-Governor Sewell, of New Jersey, at once moved that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock, in order to give the committee the necessary time, but yielded for a resolution of Senator Cullom, of Illinois, indorsing the World's Fair and recommending a National appropriation therefor. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and immediately thereafter an Illinois delegate introduced a resolution providing that all Grand Army men shall be admitted to standing room in the house, and permitted to occupy all seats remaining vacant thirty minutes after the beginning of each session. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Order of business.

The Chairman then announced that the question was on the motion to take a recess. There were cries of "No" from all over the hall, coupled by cries of "Ingalls," but in the confusion the Chairman put the motion and declared it carried.

A New York delegate called for a division. It was evident as the ayes stood up that the motion was carried. The Chairman announced the vote as 407 to 260, and at 11:45 declared that the convention would take a recess until 8 o'clock P. M.



WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

After the recess, it was 8:50 when Clerk Johnson took the platform and said in a hoarse voice: "Announcement." He paused dramatically, and then repeated "Announcement." Two minutes later Chairman McKinley brought down his gavel.

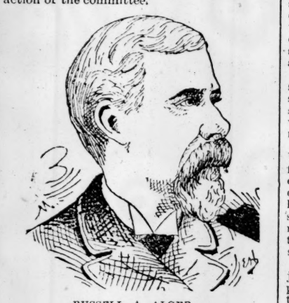
THOMAS B. REED.

Chauncey Depew jumped to his feet and did a very graceful thing in moving the congratulations of the convention to Colonel Dick Thompson, of Indiana, ex-Senator, the man whose eighty-third birthday it was, and who has attended every National Convention since the foundation of the party. Mr. Thompson was escorted to the platform, where he began a short address. At this point the electric lights went out after a minute's flickering, leaving the speaker's figure hardly distinguishable in the blackness, which was barely relieved by the glow from some fifty gas jets in the galleries. The lights blazed up again in a minute, and Mr. Thompson finished his remarks.

Then the Chairman announced the regular order of business to be the report from the Committee on Credentials.

Chairman Coggswell took the platform and stated that he was not prepared with a written report, but if the convention wished he would make a verbal report. He understood that the minority was ready to report. Mr Wallace, of New York, said he had a partial report from the minority, which he sent to the clerk's desk.

The Chairman asked if there was objection to the reception of a verbal report from the committee. No objection was heard, and Mr. Coggswell, holding in his hand a memorandum sheet, began to an announce the action of the committee.



RUSSELL A. ALGER.

The majority report gave Mr. Harrison a net gain of twelve votes over the number of his advocates seated by the National Committee in the temporary organization.

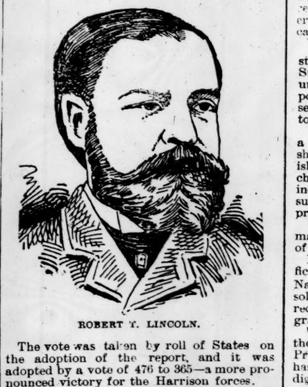
A minority report, changing this in a great measure and giving Blaine the advantage, was submitted by the Anti-Harrison men.

The fight began on a motion to substitute the minority for the majority report, and, as this was a test vote of the strength of the two divisions of the convention, much interest was manifested. After much speaking pro and con, that part of the report seating the uncontested delegates was adopted and then the question came up on the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report so far as it applied to Alabama. The motion was put to a viva voce vote and the Chair was unable to decide. Then Quay, of Pennsylvania, demanded the call of the roll of States, and Warner Miller, of New York, seconded the call. The convention now buzzed with unsuppressed excitement; the Blaine men were forcing the fighting, and this was the first chance there had been for a trial of strength within the convention.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK.

Then began the roli call. Alabama was reached. The delegates voted seventeen for the minority report and five against it. Four of these voters were the contestants favored by the minority report. Chauncey Depew made a big stir and got hissed and hooted at by rising, and with uplifted arms shouting: "Mr. Chairman, I challenge the vote of Alabama!" The dispute over Alabama was settled by the Chairman of that delegation withdrawing the four votes of the delegates-at-large. When the vote of New York was called Warner Miller announced the vote as forty-five for the minority, or Blaine, and twenty-seven for the majority, or Harrison report. On the completion of the roll of States, it was announced that the total vote stood, 423 for the adoption of the minority report, and 403 against. The crowd quickly caught the idea that the result was against Blaine, and cheer upon cheer rolled from the Harrison benches.

A motion was made at a quarter of one to adjourn until ten o'clock A. M. But this was fought stubbornly by the Harrison men, who succeeded in defeating it. The convention then resumed business, and took up the case of the Alabama contestants for the Seventh District.



ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

The vote was taken by roll of States on the adoption of the report, and it was adopted by a vote of 476 to 365—a more pronounced victory for the Harrison forces.

Foraker then read the platform, and at twenty minutes past one the convention took a recess until ten o'clock A. M.

THE PLATFORM.

The Declaration of Principles of the Republican Party.

The following is the full text of the platform adopted by the Republican party at the National Convention in Minneapolis:

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi River, the everlasting bond of an indestructible Republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the Nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

"We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890.

We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws piecemeal, as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of States, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops.

We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that executed by a Republican administration our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bi-metallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other.

We recommend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the Constitution.

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relent its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States of the Union.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home built ships and the creation of a navy for the protection of our National interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the Republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

We favor efficient legislation by Congress to protect the life and limbs of employes of transportation companies engaged in carrying on interestate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective States that will protect employes engaged in State commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed, and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people, and the maintenance of freedom among men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but, while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of Church and State.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens.

We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the Postoffice Department and the highest class of postal service.

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is of the highest importance to the American people, but as a measure of National defence and to build up and maintain American commerce it should be controlled by the United States Government.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practical date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We favor cession, subject to the Homestead law, of the arid public lands to the States and Territories in which they lie, under Congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

The World's Columbian Exposition is a great National undertaking and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the Nation.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the Nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the Republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the Nation, at home and abroad, have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

HEROIC INITIATION.

A Student Fatally Injured While Being Put Into the D. K. E.

The death of a Yale student, which occurred a few nights since at New Haven, Conn., will probably put an end to the foolish initiation ceremonies of the college secret societies.

Wilkins Rustin, of Omaha, Neb., was the victim. Rustin was a candidate for D. K. E. and was being put through the usual course on Chapel street when the members of the society who had him in charge told him to run at full speed down the street.

"Hit 'er up lively!" shouted one of the men. Ruskin was blindfolded but started on a brisk run. He swerved a little from the direct course and though the spectators shouted at him to stop he failed to hear them, and dashed full speed into an express wagon.

The pole of the wagon struck him in the stomach and he sank unconscious to the ground. He was carried to his room and medical attendance summoned. He grew steadily worse and his condition was such that a surgical operation was determined upon as the only chance of saving his life. The operation was in progress at twenty-five minutes past eleven, when the young man died. Young Ruskin was a fine athlete and was captain of the sophomore ball team.

COLUMBUS CELEBRATION.

The Programme of the Five Days Exercises in New York City.

General Horace Porter presided at the meeting of the Committee of One Hundred of the Columbus celebration in the Morton House, New York City. The Committee of Plan and Scope reported this programme, which was adopted:

October 9.—Services in the churches.

October 10.—Parade of students of the College of the City of New York, University of the City of New York, Columbia University, Manhattan College, the public schools, military schools and academies, Sunday schools, orphan asylums, and industrial schools. In the evening the first performance of S. G. Pratt's cantata, "The Triumph of Columbus."

October 11.—Naval Parade. In the evening a concert of male singers, with a chorus of 6000 voices in the Seventh Regiment armory.

October 12.—Sunrise, hoisting of flags at the Battery and at the old fort in Central Park. During the day, parade of military and uniformed organizations, G. A. R., Volunteer Firemen, and German, Italian and French organizations; unveiling of the statue of Columbus in Central Park. At night, illumination of the city.

October 13.—Banquet at the Metropolitan Opera House.

TWO NEW STATES.

The House Passes Bills Admitting Arizona and New Mexico.

In the House of Representatives at Washington Mr. Smith (Delegate, Arizona) moved to pass the bill for the admission of Arizona. His request was greeted with thunderous applase, and the Democratic members gathered in groups discussing the day's events. The Democrats had the opposition at their mercy. All sorts of rumors prevailed. Utah was to be next admitted; a recess was to be taken at 6 o'clock until 10 that night, and the Legislative Appropriation bill and other important measures were slated for passage under suspension of the rules.

The Clerk read the Arizona Admission bill and Mr. Perkins demanded a second reading, which was ordered, and the bill was passed admitting Arizona as a State after January 1, 1893—yeas 174, nays twelve—amid vociferous applause.

Mr. Forney then moved to pass the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The bill was read and passed.

A bill was also passed admitting New Mexico into the Union.

WILLARD'S, a famous old hotel that has been a popular tavern in Washington for seventy-five years, is to be sold at auction under a recent decision of the Supreme Court, on account of a quarrel between the Rich brothers, who own it, and Henry and Joseph Willard. Willard's Hall, in which the Peace Convention of 1869 was held, is a part of the property. The Willard brothers are eccentric men and own a great deal of property in common, which will be sold out in partition sale.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Bostons are making a runaway race of it.

The twelve city circuit has already proven a success.

VAN HALTREN, of Baltimore, leads the League batsmen.

THE Louisvilles are only a shadow of their former greatness.

CORKHILL, of Pittsburg, never played as well as this season.

HALLIGAN, released by Cincinnati, has been signed by Baltimore.

CHAMBERLAIN, of Cincinnati, is the coolest pitcher in the profession.

RUSIE, of New York, is not pitching the same kind of ball as last season.

THE Bostons have won more games by one run this season than any other team in this country.

KEEFE'S work, so far, for the Philadelphias shows him to be anything but a played out pitcher.

THE Chicagos miss Pfeffer, of Louisville, very much. Canavan does not fill his shoes by several sizes.

MORE trouble with umpires has occurred in Cincinnati than in any other city in the League circuits.

BOSTON and Brooklyn are the only teams which have not up to date released one or more players.

THE Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, has come out in favor of Sunday baseball, on the ground that it will tend to keep men away from the saloons.

WARD, of Brooklyn, is playing as well, if not better, than when he was with the New Yorks. His base running in particular is very fast.

LEFT-HANDED pitchers are no more of a terror to Brouthers, of Brooklyn, than right-handed ones. He slugs them all with delightful consistency.

EVERY city is supporting its local team admirably, and financially the returns exceed any previous year in the history of professional ball playing.

THE young women at the Bryn Mawr (Penn.) College have organized two baseball nines, but have decided to play only with the Vassar nine and against each other.

IT will be noticed that fully eighty per cent. of the games this season are won and lost by a single run. The batting is small, ridiculously so, and a home run is rare. Have the pitchers, knowing that releases mean retirement, braced up and improved wonderfully, or have the heavy hitters lost the cunning of their eagle eyes?

SHOULD the Bostons win the first championship they'll have a warm season in the second half. Every one of the other eleven clubs will "lay for them," will save up their best batteries and take most desperate chances to win from them. Such has always been the fate of a champion team. There is a long, weary, trying summer before the Boston team.

THE game of baseball which was played at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the widow of the late "Hub" Collins was a success in every way. Over $3000 was realized. The competing teams were the Brooklyns and the St. Louis, the latter nine being made up of those who had at one time played under Von der Ahe's banner. The Bridegrooms were defeated by a score of six to one.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	31	12	.721	Philad'lp'a	22	22	.500
Brooklyn	27	14	.659	Cleveland	22	22	.500
Cincinnati	26	18	.591	Washing'n	18	24	.429
Chicago	24	18	.571	Louisville	18	25	.419
Pittsburg	23	22	.512	St. Louis	16	28	.364
New York	21	21	.500	Baltimore	10	32	.238

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

PENNSYLVANIA intends to make a horticultural exhibit which will surpass anything of the sort ever made.

ALL material for the Maryland building will be taken to Chicago free of cost by the Baltimore & Ohio Railway.

MORE than $7000 worth of granite and other building material has been donated for the Maine World's Fair building.

AN exhibit from Syrian women, consisting chiefly of beautiful and costly embroideries, has been received by the Board of Lady Managers at Chicago.

The women of Belgium will be represented at the Exposition by an exhibit. A woman's committee, with the Queen as patroness, has been selected to have charge of the matter.

THE magnitude of the French exhibit at the Exposition can be surmised from the fact that in the calculations as to its transportation to Chicago it is estimated that it will aggregate fully 3000 tons.

A. B. DE GUERVILLE, who was commissioned to go around the world and give illustrated lectures on the Exposition, has written from Japan that so great is the interest in the Fair that he rarely fails to talk to full houses.

"THE eighth and greatest wonder of the world," is what the World's Fair buildings and grounds, even in their present incomplete condition, are pronounced by Major Woods, Executive Commissioner of the Connecticut World's Fair Board.

IN lighting the World's Fair 92,632 incandescent lamps of 16-candle power each will be used, according to present estimates. The contract for furnishing and maintaining these lights has just been let to George Westinghouse, Jr., for $339,000.

THE Exposition is deriving quite a revenue from the visitors whose curiosity prompts them to see the grounds and the wonderful buildings now approaching completion. An admission of twenty-five cents is charged, and on single days the number of visitors has exceeded 14 000.

THE California Bee Keepers' Association is preparing a notable exhibit for the Fair. Besides honey and bees, the exhibit will include pressed flowers of all the different honey flora, specimens of the birds and insects which are the enemies of bees, models and photographs of apiaries, and novelties in the shape of production distinctive to California, especially in the line of beeswax and foundation.

JAMES DREDGE, of the British royal commission, recently passed a vacation at Venice, and in that ancient and historic city found great interest shown in the World's Fair, particularly among the manufacturers of the exceptionally beautiful glassware for which the city is celebrated. In the lace and embroidery industries also careful preparations are being made to send a splendid exhibit to the Fair.

THE German Government is willing to loan a magnificent collection of its works of art to the World's Fair, but the loan of such articles must be from the German Government to the Government of the United States. The German Government proposes to deliver every article to the United States Consul-General in Berlin as the representative of this Government, and will look to it for the careful transportation, safe protection and certain return of every such article. It is believed that there will be trouble in inducing the United States to comply with the conditions specified.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHOLERA is raging in Persia.

THERE is a water famine in Maine.

THE maple sugar counties in Ohio are increasing.

BAD harvests are reported in many Russian provinces.

THE Mississippi is changing its course near Memphis, Tenn.

FRUIT and other crops in Spain have been ruined by hailstorms.

THERE is a decided falling off in the cotton acreage in South Carolina.

THE new British coinage will bear the Queen's head without her crown.

A COMPANY has been formed for the business of insuring burglar-proof safes.

MAPLE sugar makers must file their bonds for next year's bounty before July 1.

WITHIN the past few weeks seals have been caught off the Connecticut coast.

THE Texas crop report shows an increase in corn and a decrease in the cotton acreage.

PROTESTANT natives in Africa are waging a war of extermination on Catholic missionaries.

SUCCI, the fasting man, has become insane. He has been committed to an asylum in England.

TOO much silver in Havana has caused a great depreciation in the white metal throughout Cuba.

A CONSCIENCE stricken citizen of Baltimore, Md., has paid to the city treasury $7200 for unpaid taxes.

TWENTY-FIVE Scandinavian girls have arrived in this country en route to Minnesota and the Dakotas on a hunt for husbands.

THE Briggs heresy case was remanded by the Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Portland, Oregon, to the New York Presbytery for trial.

THE United States has ten war ships under construction, and eleven which have been launched and are receiving their engines, armor or finishing touches.

IT appears that on the Grand Jury in Philadelphia two men have been sitting under false names, representing men chosen for the jury who have themselves escaped service.

EIGHTEEN carloads of wild horses off the ranges of Eastern Oregon have just been shipped to Iowa. The horses were all in fine condition and sold at an average of $20 per head.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS in Minnesota refuse to obey the Government's mandate to accept the allotment of eighty acres of land instead of the 160 acre apportionment to each man, woman and child.

THE smoking rooms in hotels, clubs and other public places in London are displaying cards asking for contributions for the relief of people of the Lancashire district, where over 100,000 persons are actually starving.

CREEDE WIPED OUT.

Colorado's Newest and Most Famous Mining Camp Destroyed by Fire.

Creede, the newest and most famous of Colorado mining camps, is in ruins, and the loss will aggregate $1,000,000, while hundreds of families are homeless.

The fire started in a saloon at Main and Cliff streets, at 5:40 A. M., and in a short time the entire town was in ashes. The fire swept up Chimney Gulch before a strong wind, and the dry wooden houses burned like kindling-wood.

"Gimtown," as the place is popularly called, is situated on a narrow gorge with natural mountain walls high around it. In some places these mountain walls are several hundred feet in height. The town is about one and a half miles long and has about 800 inhabitants. There are desolation and ruin all along Main and Cliff streets, Railroad avenue and First street, and on the side of the hill on each side of Creede Camp.

TO CROSS IN A DORY.

Captain Lawlor Again Tempts Fate on the Atlantic.

Captain Lawlor, amid firing guns and blowing whistles, sailed the other morning from Gloucester, Mass., on his voyage across the Atlantic. His departure was witnessed by a thousand or more spectators.

He will stop at Newburyport, and then go to Boothbay before crossing the Bay of Fundy. His boat has been refitted.

OVER $350,000 was raised in New York City for the Grant Monument fund within sixty days, General Horace Porter has announced, making the half million needed to complete it. This is said to be the largest sum ever raised for such a purpose in so short a time. All but $22,000 of it came from residents of New York City.

A NATION'S GREAT WEALTH

It Shows Well On Paper According to the Census.

The United States Census Bureau has issued a bulletin on the subject of assessed valuation of property in the United States in 1890. The bulletin shows that the value of all property, excluding railroad property, except in certain specified States, has increased from $16,902,998,543 in 1880, to $24,651,685,465 in 1890, an increase during the decade of $7,748,591,922, or 45.84 per cent. Should it be found, upon the completion of the inquiry in relation to the true value of all property in the United States, that the same relation exists in 1890, between the assessed valuation and the real valuation as existed in 1880, the absolute wealth of the United States, according to the Eleventh Census, may be estimated at $63,648,000,000 or more than $1000 per capita, against $514 per capita in 1880, $780 per capita in 1870 and $870 per capita in 1880.

Owing, however, to the fact that in some States property is assessed at its full value and in others at only a fraction of its value, comparison of the wealth of the States is quite impossible. In some States, too, the lists of the kinds of taxable property vary greatly from those in others.

PALACIO UTTERLY ROUTED.

Venezuela Revolutionists Successful at All Points.

Trustworthy reports from Venezuela confirm the news of the defeat of the Government at Trujillo. Palacio's forces were completely routed and many prisoners and military stores were captured.

General Ciprano Castro, who for some time has been penned in San Cristobal by a force of Crespists, has been attacked. Fugitives have spread stories of fierce fighting, and the number of killed and wounded on both sides was estimated at 800. It is believed that the Crespists were victorious.

The revolutionists have complete control of the important military points outside of Caracas and its immediate vicinity.

A MONUMENT to the Bohemian soldiers was unveiled a few days ago, at Irving Park, Chicago. It is the first in the United States.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

24			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 15	@	$2 17½
Medium, 1891, choice	—	@	1 85
Pea, 1891, choice	1 80	@	1 85
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 30	@	2 40
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 25	@	2 35
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	1 60	@	2 15
Lima, Cal., per bush	1 70	@	1 75
Foreign, medium, 1891	1 70	@	1 75
Green peas, 1891, per bush	1 37½	@	1 40
1891, bags	1 32½	@	1 35
1891, Scotch	1 37½	@	1 40
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St., & Penn, extras	17½	@	18
St. & Penn., firsts	16½	@	17
Elgin, extras	—	@	—
Other West, extras	17½	@	18
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	17½	@	—
Half tubs and pails, 1sts	16	@	17
Half tubs and pails, 2ds	14½	@	15½
Welsh tubs, extras	16½	@	17
Welsh tubs, 1sts	15½	@	16
Welsh tubs, 2ds	14½	@	15
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	14	@	15
Im. creamery, 2ds	12½	@	13
Im. creamery, 3ds	11	@	12
Factory, firsts	12½	@	13
Factory, seconds	11½	@	12
Factory and dairy, thirds	10	@	11
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, large size white, fine	9¼	@	9⅝
Full cream, white; prime	—	@	9
Full cr. colored, flue	9	@	9½
Fair to good	8	@	8⅝
Part skims, choice	6½	@	6¾
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6
Part skims, common	3	@	4½
Full skims	1½	@	2¼
Pennsylvania—Skims	—	@	—
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	16½	@	16¾
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@	16½
Fresh, prime	16¼	@	16⅜
Southern—Fresh, per doz	—	@	—
Duck Eggs, Md., per doz	—	@	—
Goose Eggs, per doz	—	@	—
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Northern Spy, bbl	3 50	@	4 50
Spitzenberg, per bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, per d. h. bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Russet, per d. h. bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket	—	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord	—	@	—
Strawberries, So. Jersey, qt	5	@	9
Maryland, qt	3	@	8
Cherries, large, black, lb	12	@	15
Large, red & white	10	@	12
Huckleberries, N. C., per qt	12	@	15
Blackberries, N. C., per qt	10	@	12
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb	—	@	28
1891, prime	26½	@	27
1891, common to good	20	@	26
1890, common to choice	14	@	20
Old odds	3	@	8
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn	13	@	—
Western, per lb	—	@	13
Spring Chickens, large, lb	23	@	25
Small to medium	14	@	18
Roosters, young & old, per lb	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	11
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	65	@	90
Western, per pair	60	@	80
Geese, Western, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Southern, per pair	1 00	@	1 12
Pigeons, per pair	40	@	55
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb	15	@	16
Mixed weights	—	@	15
Young toms, fair to prime	13	@	14
Old toms	13	@	14
Chickens—Phila., broilers	30	@	33
L. I. broilers	20	@	22
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	—	@	12½
Western, per lb	—	@	12¾
Ducks—Jersey, per lb	—	@	—
Eastern, per lb	21	@	22
Spring, L. I. per lb	20	@	22
Geese—Western, per lb	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz	2 00	@	—
Light, per doz	3 00	@	—
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Southern, seconds	1 00	@	1 50
Eastern, old, bbl	1 25	@	1 50
State, old, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl	—	@	—
Cabbage, L. I. per 100	—	@	—
Norfolk, per barrel	1 00	@	1 25
Onions—Bermuda, per crate	1 15	@	1 20
New Orleans, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Squash — Southern, white, crate	23	@	50
Southern, yellow	40	@	60
Celery—Fla., per doz. roots	—	@	—
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl	—	@	—
Tomatoes, Fla., per bushcrate	2 00	@	3 50
Asparagus, N. J., doz. bunches	1 25	@	1 75
Peas, S. Jersey, ½ bbl. basket	1 75	@	2 25
Md., per ½ bbl. basket	75	@	1 75
Eastern Shore, basket	75	@

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT:
CHARLES C. POOL,
Of Pasquotank.

THE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

Benjamin Harrison will be his own successor On the first ballot at Minneapolis he was again made the standard bearer of the Republican party. For Vice President, the honor was conferred upon Hon. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune* and late Minister to France. In the opinion of the CAROLINIAN both are wise and strong nominations—the best that could have been made, and they will be ratified by the party with enthusiasm and loyalty, and the ticket will be triumphantly elected in November,

The platform adopted, too, is a good one, worthy of the magnificient record of the party. There is not a backward step, not an evasive utterance on the great issues before the people, but on each a frank and manly declaration of purposes.

The delegates to the Convention are to be congratulated and commended on and for the work so well done. They took time to deliberate and they have met the full expectations of the best Republican sentiment of the Nation. And from all quarters and sections of the country the nominations meet with the most spontaneous and spirited responses of endorsement and approval

RECIPROCITY.

Reciprocity provides extended markets for our products. It opens up new outlets for the surplus of our farmers and our manufacturers. At its magic and mystic touch hostile tariffs, framed to exclude our goods, crumble away. Our jealous English rivals can only look on in impotent fury while American merchants secure the mastery of markets which Great Britian had hitherto regarded as its exclusive posession.

Reciprocity is steadily undermining the free trade propaganda at two points. It is meeting the need of enlarged markets for our agricultural and manufactured exports, and it is admitting non competitive crude materials and articles of food without paying any tribute to our custom houses.

There is no intelligent free trader in this country who does not know that the position of the Republican party on Reciprocity is impregnable. It satisfies the demand for a liberalization of the tariff. The Democratic leaders only attack this beneficent policy in the moments of sheer despair. Let them do their worst, and the self-respecting citizens of the country will sustain and support the substance of the policy which is now before the public as one of the representative principles of the Republican party.

LET IT BE CONTINUED.

The McKinley Tariff Act has been in operation less than two years, but it has vindicated in every respect the judgment of the Republican Congress which enacted it. New industries have been established, prices have been lowered, every factory in the country is open and running on full time, and all classes are prospering. Reciprocity has been converted into a powerful lever for opening foreign markets and enlarging the export trade. All this is the work of the Republican party, and it will be continued if, in November, the ticket nominated at Minneapolis is elected.

If the Democratic party should succeed in clutching national power in November its avowed policy will be to upset the present tariff, which has stimulated our industries to a degree never before obtained and has made the United States the greatest and noblest country in the world.

Democracy is never happy except it is upsetting business. If it dared to do so it would pass a free silver bill at once and throw the currency into the direst confusion, upset all values and bring calamity upon millions of people.

Oregon leads off in the Republican procession of 1892, and in November the line will reach across the continent. The man who can't see that this is a Republican year should consult an oculist without delay.

Protection, Patriotism, Reciprocity—the three great watchwords. They will carry the country.

Two striking things about political Conventions are the caucussing and plain cussing.

Harrison and Reed—it has a winning sound!

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION SHOULD BE RESTRICTED.

It is high time that Congress grappled with the constantly increasing menace to the permanance of Republican government by the enactment of restriction legislation in the matter of foreign immigration. In the year 1891 560,319 immigrants were landed upon our shores Of this number 76,055 were Italians, while Russia, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Spain Portugal, Belgium and Holland furnished 158,929.

These figures are appalling. When we consider that the vast majority of this population spring from the lowest strata of the countries from which they come, that they are practically paupers when they arrive that their ideas derived from their home environment are utterly at variance with the principles of law and order which form the foundation of free Republican institutions, and that they come from the very centers of socialism, nihilism and anarchism the conclusion is inevitable that their presence among us in such swarms members is full of evil tendencies and fraught with threatening peril.

The continued infusion of this quality of blood into the bone and sinew of this country will as surely introduce elements of destructive hostility to its permanence, and create problems that will baffle the highest statesmanship as that tomorrow's sun will rise. The laxity of our laws concerning naturalization intensifies with tremendous potency the threatening danger. To transform a foreign subject, ignorant of our manners, customs, institutions and traditions, after a few month's residence in slums and filth—as is done in some of our large cities—into the diguity of American citizenship, is more than an outrage on free government. It is an almost suicidal menace to its existence.

The low degree of civilization possessed by a very large proportion of the immigration to this country from Russia, Austria-Hungary and Italy can with difficulty be exaggerated. They are the rag-pickers and scullions of our cities, the putrid excrescences whose presence is a constant source of mortification and disgust. Their lives are spent in the midst of squalor and degradation. They are the offscouring of their nations, sent over here to taint and prostitute our fair and enterprising communities.

We repeat, Let Congress no longer delay in taking restrictive action in this grave matter. This country must not continue to be an asylum for the refuse of European populations. The moral forces of the nation demand that henceforth we shall not extend the hospitality of our shores to foreigners unless there is at least a fair prospect tot their becoming useful citizens, and contributing something to the physical, intellectual and moral development of people.

FARM BOOK-KEEPING.

The simplest kind of book-keeping is merely taking an annual inventory. The difference between the inventory of the present time and a year ago shows how much you have got ahead during the year. To ascertain the full profit of the business for the year add the amount you got ahead to a fair estimate of what the living you have had has been worth. A man may get as good a living from his farm as would cost a mechanic $600 or $800 a year, and still say that his farm has paid him nothing, when what he has taken from it would have been considered a good salary for any other occupation.

Col. L. L. Polk, President of the National Farmers' Alliance died at Washington City on Saturday. He was in his 55th year of age. Few men at the time of his death wielded larger personal influence and his untimely taking off will be sadly felt by his friends and followers.

When the Democratic bolters from New York arrive at Chicago and paw up the ground for awhile they will probably compromise on the basis of free tickets to the Convention Hall.

Reciprocity is but the complement and natural development of Protection. It is protecting American industries abroad when Protection has first established defence for them at home.

President Harrison was right. The men influenced by "individual disappointments" did not make the nomination. They "got left," as they deserved to be.

While the Republican party was divided for a few days in its preference for distinguished leaders, it was all the while united as one man in its principles.

"The new tariff talks for itself," says Governor McKinley. It is talking pretty loud too, and beating very hard on the tympanums of free trade ears.

Jerry Simpson of Kansas says: "You can't reform the tariff any more than you can reform hell." That is, they are both perfect of their kind.

All the London papers are for Mr. Cleveland and "tariff reform"—in other words free trade.

The Republican Convention of 1888 did a good work in six days. In 1892 it took only four days to do an equally good one.

"We will go in now and do our best" says Chairman Clarkson, the leader of the Blaine forces.

THE CONVENTION—HARRISON AND REID NOMINATED

The proceedings of the National Republican Convention up to Friday appears in full on our first page. Then the balloting took place, there being but one, resulting as follows:

Harrison	525 5-6
Blaine	182 1-6
McKinley	182
Reed	4
Lincoln	1
Not voting	21
Whole number of votes	906
Necessary to a choice	454

The North Carolina delegation voted 17½ for Harrison; 2½ for Blaine; 1 for McKinley.

On Friday night Hon. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, was nominated for Vice President by acclamation.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1892.

The President has given no consideration to the question of selecting a successor to Secretary Blaine, nor is it probable that he will until the excitement consequent upon the meeting of the National convention is all over. His choice of a Secretary of State will probably depend largely upon the choice of the convention for President.

There will be no lack of flags to decorate the streets and buildings of Washington during the G. A. R, encampment, as the President has approved the joint resolution authorizing the loan of government flags for that purpose.

The Senate broke the record in the matter of disposing of general appropriation bills when it passed the consular and diplomatic bill within thirty minutes from the time it was called up by Senator Hale. This was a most remarkable piece of legislative work, as the amendments to the bill as passed by the House were numerous and important, and each of them had to be read and agreed to by the Senate before the entire bill could be passed. Nearly all of these amendments were made to check the silly attempt of the democrats in the House to cripple our consular and diplomatic service just at the time when our increasing foreign commerce makes it advisable to strengthen both, Of course there will be a fight in conference over these amendments, but the probabilities are that the Senators will insist upon them and the House will have to give in.

An attempt is being made by Southern democrats to persuade the House committee on Appropriations to favorably report a bill making an appropriation for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers, but there is little chance of success as Mr. Holman; the autocrat of that committee, has already made the committee turn down a similar bill.

Senator Morrill confounded the democratic anti-protectton members of the Senate committee on Finance the other day when his report on the effect of the tariff laws upon trade relations with Canada was under discussion, by showing that the statistics presented by Senator McPherson in a minority report, claiming to prove that producers of American farm products are not benefited by the McKinley tariff law, was unreliable and utterly worthless, and to clinch his argument he quoted recent utterances of Lord Salisbury and Sir Charles Tupper in favor of protection. These reports have not yet been submitted to the Senate.

In carry out their programme of using the alleged third party to throw the election of President into the House, the democratic bosses of the House have become very gracious towards the Alliance Representatives. They assisted them in getting the resolution adopted by the House instructing the Ways and Means committee to report the subtreasury bill, and Speaker Crisp has promised them that the committee on Rules will set aside three days for debate thereon, as soon as the appropriation bills are all disposed of.

Protection and Agriculture.

American Economist.

Our American policy of protection was inaugurated by farmers for the special benefit of farmers.

The first Congress, which framed the first tariff, was composed for the most part of farmers, and it was signed by a farmer President—Geo. Washington.

These men felt the need of protection in order to create a home market for their products.

They had all the farmers they wanted, but were suffering for a non-agricultural population to buy what they raised.

They could not sell their wheat and vegetables to one another.

From the first our tariff system has depended for its maintenance in every election on farmers' votes. They remember how wretched they were when all were agriculturists and how protection brought them relief exactly as the framers of the first tariff had predicted.

So nothing has ever been able to wean the American farmer from his love for Washington's and Hamilton's and Jefferson's and Madison's Protective policy. And the free "reformer" is unable to do so to-day.

Farmers see the land of Virginia, which has few factories, selling on the average at about $11 an acre, while the poorer land of Pennsylvania, with many factories, brings $49 an acre.

In Mississippi, devoted exclusively to agriculture, land sells for less than six dollars an acre. but brings $42 in sterile, but manufacturing, Massachusetts.

The average in Georgia, where mills are almost unknown, is between $4 and $5 per acre; but in New Jersey, with its swamps and clay beds, the average value of land is $65

So the farmers continue, and will continue, to vote for protection and against free trade, because they do not want to vote away one half the value of their farm.

And who can blame them for it?

Why We Believe In It.

Hon. J. W. Thurston at Minneapolis.

There will be no halting when the battle is once on; and the flag that represents Republican principles, whatever name may be inscribed upon it, is the banner of Republican patriotism, Republican progress, Republican protection and American power against all the nations of the earth and especially against the Democratic party. (Applause.) We believe in the Republican party, because within a single quarter of a century it has placed more milestones upon the highway of human progress than all other instrumentalities in any four centuries of the earth's existence. We believe in the Republican party because every star in the Republican flag shines for the protection of every American man. (Applause)

We believe in the Republican party, for every policy of its governmental administration stands with the highest measure of American prosperity. We believe in the Republican party because every proposed measure of legislation is intended to light the fire of contentment and happiness upon the American hearths and to put the crown of sovereignty upon every American head. We believe in the doctrines of protection of American industries.

Good Looks,

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver be inactive you have a bilious look, if your stomach be disordered you have a dyspeptic look and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic, acts directly on these vital organs. Cures pimples, blotches, boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store, 50c per bottle.

What Gorman Says.

Exchange.

Senator Gorman made a great speech in the Upper House of Congress the other day. He scored the picayune policy of the "reformers" of the Lower House who had defeated the measure looking to an adequate increase in our navy, and eloquently declared that he, for one was not willing to economise at the expense of the greatness and glory of his country. "This is a billion-dollar nation," said Mr Gorman, "and needs billion-dollar appropriations." The Mary and Senator is said to be a good deal of a Randall democrat.

Candidate Carr says he "never did anything but superintend a farm and vote the democratic ticket." Democratic statesmanship is of the gimlet hole order in these days of reform. The people may take it into their heads to send him fishing up Salt river with Grover the Great about the time 'simmons and 'possums get ripe.—*Asheville Banner.*

A Record Ever to be Proud Of

St Louis Globe-Democrat,

There is not a single thing in the record of the present Administration that needs defence or requires apology, but there are many things that merit the highest praise for sound patriotism and practical usefulness.

No doctor's bills presented to the families who use Simmons Liver Regulator.

Deputy Jones has captured and destroyed a 100 gallon blockade whiskey still between Merry Oaks and New Hill, and he destroyed about 2,000 gallons of beer.

Bowels irregular and constipated, resulting in piles, avoided by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

Two illicit distilleries, one in Chatham county and one in Randolph, were raided last week by Deputy Collector Fields.

FOR THE BLOOD, Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and Biliousness, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS
THRESHING MACHINES.
Best Machinery at Lowest Prices
A. B. FARQUHAR,
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Chinese Laundry.
COR. ROAD AND FEARING STS,
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SING LEE, PROPRIETOR.
Having permantly located here I give notice that I will do all kinds of Laundry work in the neatest and best manner. With eight years experience in Norfolk I am prepared to give satisfaction.

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North Carolina Shad a Specialty
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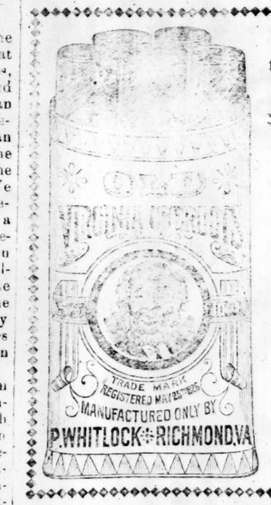
"When you are gitten, git five for ten," says I.
"Them's my sentiments," says you.
OLD VIRGINIA CHEROOTS
Fill the Bill.
Rich Mild and Sweet.
Five for Ten Cents.

$21 $23.
SPECIAL RUN No. 19.
GREATEST VALUE ON EARTH.
Tyler's Famous Antique Oak Roll Curtain Desk complete, are special circulars.
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Also 800 new 150 page catalogues for 1892. Cut out of about 40 per cent from former list. BOOKS FREE, postage 10c. Shipped from Ft. Louis, Mo., or Indianapolis, Ind.
BANK COUNTERS A SPECIALTY.
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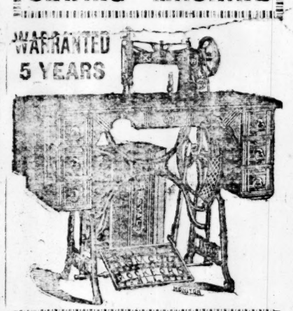
WARRANTED 5 YEARS
Has a Large High Arm.
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Has a Mechanical Appearance.
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Has Stylish Furniture.
Has More Good Sewing Qualities and does a Larger Range of General Work than any Sewing Machine in the World.
Examine THE ROYAL for points of excellence, and you will buy no other.
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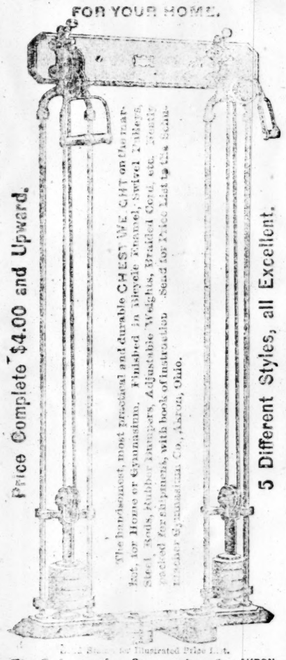
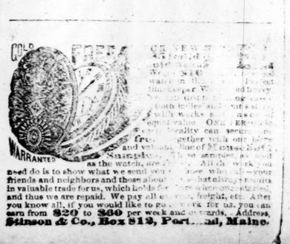
BOSTON CHEST WEIGHT
FOR YOUR HOME.

Price Complete $4.00 and Upward.
5 Different Styles, all Excellent.
The Boston Chest Weight Co., AKRON, OHIO.



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North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
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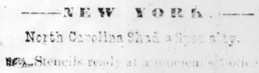
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Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Caroina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

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MEN AND THE TITANIA (The Queen of Fairies) FOR LADIES.
STRICTLY HIGHEST GRADE
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CUSHION AND PNEUMATIC TIRES
WARRANTY WITH EVERY WHEEL
SEND YOUR ADDRESS FOR CATALOGUE
ARIEL CYCLE MFG. CO., GOSHEN, IND.

Wash your face,
Wash your hands,
Wash your head,
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Wash babies heads,
Wash out stains,
Wash away dandruff,
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Wash away freckles,
Wash yourself with
KO-KO JELLY Toilet Soap
For Pure White Skin.
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AGENTS WANTED, SALARY OR COMMISSION. SAMPLES MAILED FREE.

EXCELLENT COFFEE
The most delicious and economical Vienna Coffee that can only be obtained by using two parts of Coffee to one part of
EMIL SELLIG'S KAFFEE
This is the best, cheapest and most healthful coffee imitator.
A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE
TRY IT!
Ask Your Grocer for It.
SAMPLE BY MAIL FREE.
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FAVORITE SINGER!
Warranted for Five Years.
LOW ARM ONLY $20

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OUR FAVORITE SINGER
Drop Leaf, Extra Cover, Large Drawers, Walnut Finish, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.
Sent on trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New 23-in. Cabinets. All Goods Guaranteed. Testimonials.
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NATURE'S CURE FOR CATARRH
EXTRACT MEXICAN CACTUS.
This new treatment for Catarrh and diseases of the respiratory organs is one of the most important discoveries in medical science and possesses the following advantages:
1. The patient can cure himself at a small expense and without special assistance.
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FOR TREATMENT at your drug store.
CACTERINE NO INSUFFLATOR, $2.00.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
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PURE CREAM-TARTAR POWDER
ENDORSED BY
PROF A. L. METZ, P. H. G,
of Medical Department Tulane University of Louisiana, who, after a careful analysis, which he cheerfully recommends to the public.
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PURE, WHOLESOME and POWERFUL
You Want It. Ask Grocer For It.
GULF MFG. CO., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ROOFING.
Metallic Weather Boarding,
Complete Ceilings,
Corrugated Sheeting,
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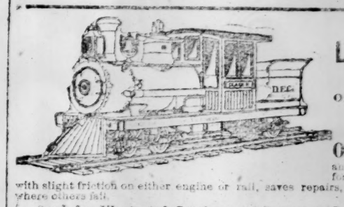
Iron Roofing,
Eave Troughs, Gutters and Spouting,
All forms of Sheet Metal for Building
COMPLETE AND READY
(TO APPLY WHEN SHIPPED.)
WE WANT —AN— AGENT
In this town—an energetic woman to take order, and APPLY our materials in this vicinity.
Correspondence solicited; write for prices and terms.
SCOTT & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

SELF-CLOSING OILY WASTE CAN

OILY WASTE
FRANK E. FITTS MFG AND SUPPLY CO.
BOSTON
EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE
A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING
GREAT FIRE PRECAUTION
A NECESSITY
In the Factory, Engine Room, Machine Shop, Plumbers' and Painters' Shops, and any places where oily waste or clothes are used. They are acknowledged by all to be the best thing for the purpose ever invented.
SEND FOR PRICES AT ONCE.
Frank E. Fitts M'f'g & Supply Co.,
76-70 Pearl Street, Boston.

THREE Pozzoni's POINTS
COMPLEXION
POWDER: SAFE; CURATIVE; BEAUTIFYING. 1.2.3.
THREE White, Flesh, Brunette POZZONI'S All Druggists Fancy Stores TINTS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FOR ALL DUTIES.
On Logging and Mining Tramways
UNEQUALED
ON rough roads, heavy grades, and short curves. Built any gauge, for any service, to burn coal or wood and for either wood or iron rails. Runs with slight friction on either engine or rail, saves repairs, gives satisfaction under conditions where others fail.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Tramway Locomotives, Cars, etc.
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ALL IN ONE INVALID CHAIR, COT AND HAMMOCK.
For the Camp, Lawn, Veranda, Parlor, Office and Library. ALWAYS IN PLACE.
It adjusts automatically at will of occupant to any position; a slight effort of the hand will keep it swinging.
The head, back, limbs and feet are all supported, giving perfect comfort and rest. Ask your furniture dealer to show you a sample.
It is easily folded and occupies very small space.
TO INTRODUCE THIS CHAIR, we will sell one direct to you for $8.00.
KENNEDY, BENNETT & CO.
MANSFIELD, O.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for diseases of Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly expect anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

W. J. McELROY, Macon.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—W. C. Davis, Geo. W. Cobb, C. W. Overman, B. L. Banks and W. G. Underwood. Clerk—E. M. Underwood. Treasurer—G. D. B. Pritchard. Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin. Street Commissioner—S. D. Barnes. Fire Commissioners—C. E. Kramer and T. S. White.

Collector of Customs—Palemon John Postmaster—C. Gurkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

Colored, Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Trank, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—W. S. Whitson, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—J. P. Overman Regent, C. E. Kramer Secretary, W. J. Woodley Treas., F. M. Cook jr., Collector.

American Legion of Honor—J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Engle, Dictator; J. H. Burgess, Reporter; J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. E. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff, Thos's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, T. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and S. L. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep.

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

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Attorney-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, - N. C.
Collections promptly made.
Will practice in State and Federal Courts

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Real Estate a Specialty
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Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

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BOOT & SHOEMAKER
24 door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City, N. C.

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East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Fred Davis,
DEALER IN COAL

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
All Orders filled Promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard, Lowest prices guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*
OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in any State sent free. Address,
C. A. Snow & Co.
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, June 15, 1892.

Growing weather.

The crop prospect was never better.

Mr Monroe Whitbee had his left hand sawed off at his father's saw mill at Hertford a few days ago.

The apple crop hereabout will be almost a total failure, but the pear, peach, cherry, plum and fig trees are well loaded.

Col. Harry Skinner's silence is becoming painful to the mossback Democracy. There are several other hitherto active Democrats in the District, some of them in this county, who ain't talking just now.

The North Carolina delegation at the National Convention was distributed on the Committees as follows: E. A. White chairman of the delegation; Hugh Cale on the permanent organization committee; J. G. Wilcox on credential committee; J. C. Pritchard on platform committee and E. A. Johnson on rules of order.

The grounds of the late Elizabeth City Fair Association have been divided into 153 lots, 40 feet wide and 98 feet deep, with streets 40 feet in width, and the proposed new town is named Fairville. The lots have all, excepting 24, been taken by the stockholders; the latter are for sale. Apply to J. P. Overman or J. W. Albertson jr.

The CAROLINIAN believes in absolute fairness, and its rule is to treat all in that spirit. While in its criticisms it sometimes feels justified in using satire and sarcasm, it never indulges in offensive personalities or personal ridicule. Every man has a right to enjoy his honestly entertained opinions and exercise his freeman's privilege at the ballot box without being abused for doing so.

That the renomination of President Harrison is gratifying to the CAROLINIAN goes without saying. It was the only journal in the State that, before the Convention of 1888, named him as the man to nominate. Having made a model President, the CAROLINIAN not only favored his renomination but predicted it. He is a stronger man to-day than he was four years ago, and he will be elected by a larger majority. Mark the prediction!

Man is born a gregarious, social animal: he cannot be himself, or happy if he be alone. Mankind is a unity and the disunited atom dwindles and languishes. We measure ourselves by our fellow creatures; we correct and direct ourselves by them. We need their sympathy, example and companionship. Sunshine loses the better part of its warmth and nature of its beauty for those who are separated from their race. Joy is a phantom, work a penalty, if solitude go with it.

People will forget. Because there was no ballot at the National Convention until Friday, there was a feeling that the business was being transacted unusually slow. In 1888, the Convention met, as this year, on Tuesday, but the first ballot was not taken until Friday, on which day there were three ballots; two more were taken on Saturday, but it was not until the following Monday, June 25, that General Harrison was nominated, it being on the eighth ballot. The preliminary work, the reports of the committees and especially the settling of contests, always take up more or less time.

We hear of lucky men, and we hear of unlucky men—men who are far behind in the race for a fortune. But these men are not lucky, neither are they unlucky. Luck is but a wrong name for success, and success is the result of brains, judgment and good management, combined with hard labor and faithful perseverance. Ill luck is the result of carelessness or bad management. The successful man is very often pointed out a lucky man. What an absurd idea! There is nothing lucky about him; he is a *live* man. He does not wait for luck; he has no time to wait. His unlucky neighbor, who was born tired, who has no ambition, will wait. He "can't see why some people are so lucky."

To what extent the Third Party will materialize in this county and district will somewhat depend upon the action of the Chicago Convention next week. A number who have already made up their minds to sunder their affiliation with the Democracy and

Steer their canoe
The campaign through,

met at the Court House here on Saturday and appointed delegates to the District Convention to be held here to-morrow to appoint delegates to the Omaha Convention. While here the news of the death of their great leader Col. Polk was received, and, as was natural, it caused a feeling of depression, but the CAROLINIAN was told that it would make no change in the movement—that having started it would go on.

The world is full of trouble because there are so many folks who would rather have ten cents now than ten dollars after awhile.

WANTED. 20,000 ladies to look at the large assortment of white and black summer dress goods at Fowler & Co's. New styles, reasonable prices.

2800 pair elastic suspenders at 10 cents per pair at Fowler & Co.

It is an unseemly thing to think one thing and to speak another, but it is a shameful thing to write one thing and think another.

A bargain for the ladies in white pearl buttons at Fowler & Co's.

If you are in want of any Crockery or Glassware Robinson & Co's is the place to get it.

While a receipt is generally regarded as a sufficient proof that a bill is paid, the receipts in a cooking bowl prove nothing.

A newly repaired Store now occupied by J. Y. Old & Son for rent or lease, apply to Robinson & Co.

If each farmer would diversify his crops as much as possible, it would do away with any danger of over production of the staples.

Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

One who has tried it, says that a very simple way of preventing moths from laying their eggs in a bureau is to uncork a bottle of chloroform a few minutes in each drawer; or, better still, drop a few drops of the liquid in the drawer itself.

Ice Cream Freezers, all sizes at Robinson Co's.

No. 1 Timothy and Clover Hay at Robinson & Co.

A certain writer, in laying out a plan for universal happiness, wished that the rich might be kind-hearted, that the poor might have bread, that all ladies should have pretty dresses that all men might have patience, that the foolish may get a little reason, and that the sensible people may grow poetic.

There are about 10,000 people in Pasquotank county, and if every one was to buy a pair of shoes the same day at Fowler & Co's store, there would still be some left for the other counties.

California Peaches, Apricots, white and black Cherries, Green Gage & Honey, French Soups, French Peas, Imported Pickles, Roast Turkey, Roast Chicken, Lunch Tongue, Chipped Beef, Potted Meats, &c, at Robinson & Co.

LOCAL MENTION

"All's well that ends well."—Cherries in market.—The work on Mr. J. L. Sawyer's new house on upper Main street is actively progressing.—A bore is a man who asks you "is it hot enough for you?" when you want to ask him whether it is hot enough for him.—Our mechanics all find plenty of work.—Jumping at conclusions is a dangerous form of mental athletics.—Is fishing for suckers an acute or an obtuse angle, which?—It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that the two wings of the local Democracy have grown frigidly conservative toward each other,—Do not forget to list your taxes. The time is rapidly passing.—Mrs. Failing of New York is here on a visit to her son Lieut. W. A. Failing and family on Road street.—Our Young Man shouts:

Hurrah for Harrison and Reid!
It's a good ticket indeed,

—Presence of mind is often useful in scenes of disaster, but absence of body is generally preferable.—The CAROLINIAN'S compliments to the venerable editor over the way, "Grandfather's hat" was'n set aside.—You cannot put your principles in your pocket if they are any good.—The Versifier paraphrases it thus:

At present of summer weddings we read
On which money is spent,
And 'tis fondly hoped that they don't proceed
A winter of discontent.

—What a busy hive of industry the Factory of Taylor & Co., has been during the past few weeks, giving employment to some 200 people in shucking and canning peas.—The work on the Presbyterian Church, painting, etc, having been finished, the regular services were resumed on Sunday.—The Saunterer reports the following. It was in West End. Said she: "There are times when I wish I were a man." "When?" asked the husband. "When I pass a milliner's window and think how happy I could make my wife by giving her a new bonnet," was the reply. She had one on at Church on Sunday!—The renomination of Harrison, and on the very first ballot, too, was a great disappointment to the Bourbons here. They had hoped

That 'Grandfathers hat'
Would be knocked out flat,

They realize that it means at least four more years of Republican rule.—When the preacher is wide awake himself it is not hard for him to keep his congregation from going to sleep.—It is a sight to see the way they are making barrels at the Factory of Jones & Co on North Pennsylvania Avenue.—Mr. Fred G. Thompson has completed his buildings at his new brick yard on the railroad North of the City limits and has his machinery, the latest and best made, put in place and at work. It moulds a perfect brick. Its capacity is 25,000 a day.—Oftentimes the participation in other people's quarrels is more for finding out the particulars than any desire to make peace.—"Childrens' Day" was observed at the Methodist Church on Sunday night with appropriate services. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations by the children and a most excellent address by Mr. J. Y. Old.—Master Richard Salomonsky who attended the Suffolk Military Academy and Mr. Walter Cahoon of Wake Forest are home to spend the holidays.—Mr. Silas Seymour, who moved here a few months ago from Camden, died on Sunday night at his residence on Poindexter street. His age was about 54 years.—The man who will attend to his own business will find steady employment.—Paul Spence, a talented young minister of this county, who has just graduated at Wake Forest College, has returned home.—The membership of the Pasquotank Rifles is on the increase, eleven more having joined during the past week.—Miss Marcie Albertson continues to improve.—D. B. Bradford esq has been elected a member of the Board of Education in place of W. J. Griffin esq, resigned, the latter having been elected County Superintendent.—T. B. Wilson esq, has been elected chairman of the County Board of Magistrates,—The closing exercises of the Elizabeth City Academy begun last night and will continue to-night and to-morrow night. Go and hear President Winston's address to-night.—W. D. Pruden esq, of Edenton, was in the City yesterday.—Mrs. Jos. Salomonsky, of Norfolk, is visiting her daughter Mrs. L. Selig on Main street.—The Colored Odd Fellows will celebrate and hold a picnic at the Park to-morrow.—The Colored Baptist Theological Institute is still in session here. It will continue the entire week and a part of next.—We had a pleasant call yesterday from Mr. G. W. Burnham, son of our worthy friend Isaac Burnham of South Mills.—We had a call the other day from Mr. E. D. Clark, representing the Michigan Brick and Tile Company. He has just put in two machines here, one for F. G. Thompson, and another for the Elizabeth City Brick Works.—Hon T. G. Skinner was in town yesterday and gave the CAROLINIAN a call. He was wending his way Chicago-ward to attend the Democratic Convention.—The CAROLINIAN Job press is still kept going, going. Mr. Simons returns thanks for the liberal patronage.

A Leading Democrat on Depew's Nomination Speech.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Beyond any question the President is the strongest candidate the republicans could have put in the field. If anybody has a doubt upon that point, let him read the masterly and decisive nominating speech of Chauncey M. Depew, which lays out the whole republican plan of campaign as embodied by the candidacy of its subject. If anything had been wanting to the nomination of Mr. Harrison this speech would have supplied it, and it will at once take rank as a solid and superb piece of convention oratory, by the side of the famous speeches of Ingersoll, Garfield and Conklin. It shows us upon the threshold of the campaign just what we shall have to goagainst, whilst every indication points to a party back of it quite as united and harmonious as parties are wont to be.

Simmons Liver Regulator always cures and prevents indigestion or dyspepsia.

Overseer is the Word.

North State.

When Mr. Elias Carr was nominated for governor he not only disclaimed being a farmer, but tried to hide his plantation manners by calling himself the superintendent of a farm. Overseer is the word.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store, regular size 50c and $1.

Blaines Endorsement.

BOSTON, June 10, 1892.

Before he left the city this evening Mr. Blaine gave this communication to the representative of the Boston *Journal*:

"The resolution, energy and persistence which marked the proceedings of the conventions at Minneapolis will, if turned against the common foe, win the election in November. All minor differences should be merged in the duty of every Republican to do all in his power to elect the ticket this day nominated by the National Republican Convention."

JAMES G. BLAINE.

The worst attack of indigestion Simmons Liver Regulator never fails to relieve.

Oregon Echoes Rhode Island

From the Boston Journal.

Thus the West and the East have both spoken—an agricultural and grazing community and a typical manufacturing State. The result has strong encouragement in it for the friends of the American system of protection and dismay for the supporters of the false and losing cause of "tariff reform."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

How It Looks in England.

Tribune, June 8.

While the action of the Minneapolis Convention is clouded with uncertainity in the United States, one thing is clear from the English point of view, That is the supreme interest which England has at stake in the defeat of the candidates to be nominated this week, whoever they may be. A London journal succinctly remarks: "No assembly in the history of the latter-day American politics has been of equal interest in England. The candidate selected will stand as the exponent of protection by its latest engine, the McKinley tariff bill, which blocks the American markets against British manufactures. A republican victory in the coming election would retard for a long time the progress of the sound commercial doctrines that underlie the commercial greatness of Great Britain and alone maintain British ascendancy." That is an explicit declaration from London that the success of the republican candidates this year will be a staggering blow to the business interests of Great Britain.

No more striking evidence could be offered that the Republican party stands for American interests than this emphatic confession from the English press.

Unfailing in effects, always reliable, pure and harmless, is Simmons Liver Regulator.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ALMANAC For 1892

Contains One Hundred Recipes for making delicious Candy cheaply and quickly at home. This book is given away at drug and general stores.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

LARGEST STORE, LARGEST STOCK Lowest prices in Eastern North Carolina at Fowler & Co's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

INSURANCE!

Agents Wanted.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL LIFE ASSOCIATION offers special inducements to all who want Insurance.

Call and examine or write for our Plan and Tariff before insuring elsewhere. We can assuredly please you.

A live local Agent wanted in every county in North Carolina. Apply to the undersigned at Columbia, N. C.

Arthur Spruill,

Executive Special Agent for the State of North Carolina.

-- Wood Wanted. --

The undersigned wants 500 cords of wood in smaller lots, of well seasoned pine wood. The yard is accessible both to wagon and railroad.

THOMPSONS' BRICK WORKS.
F. G. THOMPSON, Manager.
Elizabeth City, N. C, May 25, '92.

A GOLD WATCH AND $240.

This is what every Agent receives who gets up a Club on our $1 per week plan.

Our 14 karet gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set, Ladies or Gents size. Equal to any $50 watch To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO.,
11-4 '91. 1.yr. New York.

LADIES ARE UNFORTUNATE,

because the higher they rise in society the weaker they find themselves bodily. Risley's Philotoken controls the nerves, aids nature in her various functions, and thus combats with the many ills of womankind successfully. If your druggist has not got it he will order it for you for $1 a bottle, from Chas. F. Risley, Wholesale Druggist, 62 Courtlandt St, New York. Send for a descriptive pamphlet, with directions and certificates from many ladies who have used it and can't say enough in favor of Risley's Philotoken. Mar, 16-1 yr.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 11:45 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M., Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:30 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Madeys Ferry, then by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Pallegre and Belle Haven; connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant steamer NEUSE leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the N. & S. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the N. & S. R. R. Train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Edenton Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City.

Daily rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Line, as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by B. & W. R. R., President street station, Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street station, New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 71 North river.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harvey, General Freight Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office, the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va.

H. G. HUDGINS,
Gen. Pass. & Frt. Agt.
W. A. TUCK, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

Norfolk and North Carolina CANAL COMPANY.

[illegible] Superintendent.

[illegible] Canal will [illegible] rowing five feet [illegible] four feet.

[illegible] vessels 90 feet and [illegible] feet wide, secured with [illegible] not over 14 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,
C. W. Grice & Bro, Props
Corner Main and Road Sts,
Elizabeth City, N C,
First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus.
TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

HOTEL MERRIAM.
WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.
J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL.
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel
Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE
ELENTON, N. C.
This well established HOTEL still offers [illegible] accommodations to the travel [illegible]
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen [illegible] furnished when Desired
Free Hack to all Trains and Steamers
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

-- P. EWELL, --
Practical Watch-maker and Jeweler
Will keep constantly on hand a fine line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, &c. Any article not in stock will be furnished on short notice at reduced price. I guarantee to sell any article in my line as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in any first-class establishment in the Northern cities. All goods guaranteed as represented upon forfeit of double price paid.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING, and all work guaranteed for twelve months.
SEE SIGN BIG WATCH,
Water St, (next door to Overman's cor)
Elizabeth City, N. C.
19 Years Experience at Bench

JOHNNIE

Will they go? Well, I should say so! You could not hold the bargains with a two-inch rope. Should you make a visit to our store and

- GET YOUR -

eyes on the wonderful bargains there offered you will without delay pull—not a

- - GUN - -

but your pocket book and go home loaded down with the purest and best goods the market affords. Call and see how it works.

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Queensware, Paints, Oil, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c &c

ROBINSON & CO.
Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C.

ELIZABETH CITY CRYSTAL ICE COMPANY
Flora & Brockett, Proprietors.
PURE ICE IN 200 POUND BLOCKS AT Wholesale and Retail,
Cheaper and better than river or pond ice.
Nothing equal to it for the household.
Or for Fish Oysters, &c.
Quotations cheerfully given. Special prices for fifty or more tons.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. B. FLORA. JAS. G MORRISETTE.
J. B. FLORA & CO.
AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES
That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.
Here's Food for Thought
in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you
To Examine Our Stock of
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery Paints, Oils, Lead Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandler Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed.
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

—THE LARGEST STOCK OF—
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SHOES.
Ever shown in Elizabeth City are now open for your examination at
FOWLER & CO'S
WITH PRICES TO PLEASE BOTH AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOTICE THIS!
And after you read this advertisement call at my store and examine my stock of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES and HATS. &c., &c, and if you see my goods
you will be sure to make a purchase that will please you and make you a customer ever afterwards. Call and look at my stock.
R. SALOMONSKY
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Oh my! Have you seen the new Mather Fastening Kid Gloves? No buttons! No hooks! and so convenient. Every pair warranted. They are for sale by Salamonsky.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE
Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win
THE BEST PEOPLE
are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.
All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.
MOSES WEISEL.
WATER ST, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

Furniure, Wares and Stationery.
I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low,
If you Want to Save Money Call and See Me
P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

BLAINE RESIGNS.

The Secretary of State Retires From the Cabinet.

His Resignation Immediately Accepted by President Harrison.

Mr. Blaine is Secretary of State no longer. To the people of Washington, Cabinet Ministers, Government employes, Congressmen, and all his resignation was a stunning surprise. A few minutes before 1 o'clock Louis A. Dent, Mr. Blaine's Private Secretary, went over from the State Department to the White House and handed the envelope containing the resignation to the President, who was just on the point of going down to the East Room to hold the usual reception there. The President read the letter without changing color or moving a muscle, and then went down stairs and shook hands with about two hundred persons who had assembled in the East Room as calmly as though nothing unusual had happened. The reception over, he returned to his office, wrote his acceptance of the resignation, and handed it to Mr. Dent, who took it to his chief at the State Department. Ex-Secretary Blaine glanced over the document, put on his hat, left the office and went home. The President meanwhile designated William F. Wharton, the First Assistant Secretary, to act as Secretary of State until a new appointment can be made. Mr. Wharton has been in the department for three years, and has acquired a thorough familiarity with the practical details of the office. The following is the correspondence:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1892, 12:45 P. M.

To the President:

I respectfully beg leave to submit my resignation of the office of Secretary of State of the United States, to which I was appointed by you on the 5th of March, 1889. The condition of public business in the Department of State justifies me in requesting that my resignation may be accepted immediately.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1892.

To the Secretary of State:

Your letter of this date, tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of State of the United States, has been received. The terms in which you state your desires are such as to leave me no choice but to accede to your wishes at once. Your resignation is therefore accepted.

Very respectfully yours,

BENJ. HARRISON.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

A copy of the President's letter given out by Mr. Blaine to the press was endorsed as having been received by him "at five minutes of 2 o'clock."

The news of Mr. Blaine's resignation quickly flew over Washington, creating the most intense excitement. It naturally reached first the State, War, Navy, and Treasury Departments, and in those buildings work was generally suspended, and the news was eagerly discussed by subordinates gathered in the several rooms and corridors, while in the inner sanctuaries of the chiefs of departments there were many hurried and anxious consultations. The Cabinet colleagues of Mr. Blaine were as completely and genuinely surprised as anybody else.

The scene at the Capitol when the news arrived there was a striking one. The Senate was not in session, but the House was wrestling with the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The chamber was like an oven, and the members were hot, red-faced and angry. At a quarter before 3 an official messenger entered the west corridor of the House, bearing in his hands an open telegram in these words: "Secretary Blaine has resigned." He then vanished into the House, carrying the news with him. In half a minute thereafter the House was in an uproar. A hundred men gathered in an excited group in front of the Speaker's desk, peering over one another's shoulders at the telegram held aloft in the centre of the throng. Then the members turned away into little knots of five or ten, and discussed the intelligence with animated gestures and in a subdued chorus of excited conversation reverberated throughout the room.

CONVICTS IN A REVOLT.

They Killed Three Guards and Tried to Batter Down the Gates.

In the Valencia (Spain) prison 274 convicts revolted as they were being marched to dinner. They overpowered the guards, killed three of them, and put the rest to flight. They then smashed all the furniture of the prison and tried to find the Governor, whom they intended to kill. He had been warned by the fleeing guards, however, and had left the prison.

The convicts got two beams and were pounding at the outer gates of the prison when the military arrived. General Salcedo, commander of the garrison, shouted to the convicts to desist, at the same time threatening to cannonade the gates in case they refused. During the parleying General Salcedo mounted the wall of the prison and explained to the convicts the impossibility of escape. The convicts eventually consented to submit. The military was marched into the prison and the convicts were taken back to their quarters. The ringleaders were shot.

Mrs. William Lohr,

Of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and got into a serious condition from Dyspepsia She could not eat vegetables or meat, and even toast distressed her. Had to give up housework. In a week after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grew stronger. She took 3 bottles, has a good appetite, gained 22 lbs., does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

A SICK LIVER

Is the cause of most of the depressing, painful and unpleasant sensations and sufferings with which we are afflicted; and these sufferings will continue so long as the Liver is allowed to remain in this sick or sluggish condition.

To stimulate the Liver and other digestive organs to a normal condition and healthy activity, there is no better medicine than

RADWAY'S PILLS

The most perfect, safe and reliable Cathartic that has ever been compounded — PURELY VEGETABLE, positively containing no Mercury or other deleterious substances; having all the beneficial properties that Mercury is possessed of as a cathartic without the danger of any of its evil consequences, they have superseded Mercury, and have become the Pill of Modern Science. Elegantly coated and without taste, there is no difficulty in swallowing RADWAY'S PILLS; mild and gentle or thorough in their operations, according to the dose, they are the favorites of the present time.

They cure all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all the degrangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cents a box—sold by druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, N. Y. City.

Ely's Cream Balm
QUICKLY CURES
COLD IN HEAD
Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

OVER $10,000 damage was done by a forest fire at Bakersville, N. J.

ALICE AND FLORENCE TAYLOR, of Rangely, Me., sisters, aged sixteen and eighteen, went bathing in Sandy River and were drowned.

TUNKHANNOCK, Penn., was visited by a heavy hailstorm and cloudburst. Hailstones large as cherries fell and did great damage to growing crops.

JOE AND CASMIR TICHON, brothers, aged sixteen and nine years respectively, were killed by lightning at Scranton, Penn., while robbing a bird's nest.

A SERIOUS washout occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Retreat, and an engine and twenty-seven freight cars were thrown into the river. Train No. 5 on the Allegheny Valley Railroad ran into a washout at Foster Station, Penn. Three trainmen were killed.

MARSHAL MCELWAINE was acquitted at Utica, N. Y., of complicity in the escape of Buncoer O'Brien. He was immediately arrested on a bench warrant from Albany County. Judge Kennedy then sentenced ex-Keeper Buck to three years at hard labor in Auburn.

THE delegates of the February Convention, at a conference in the Hoffman House, New York City, at which all the leaders, including Governor Flower, were present, pledged themselves to support Senator Hill as a Presidential candidate "until he is nominated or as long as he will permit his name to be used."

EDWARD MCMILLAN, the wife murderer, was hanged at Wilkesbarre, Penn. He killed his wife by piercing her body with a pair of tongs which had been heated red hot.

EX-SECRETARY BLAINE passed around New York City on his way to Maine, where he will spend the summer.

South and West.

THE class of 1892 at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., having finished the four years' academic course, received their diplomas from the hands of Secretary Tracy. The class numbered forty.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILBER LOVERIDGE, of the Third Artillery, United States Army, shot himself through the heart while in his quarters at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. He was thirty-two years old. His death is directly traceable to the use of intoxicants.

THE Florida Democratic State Convention at Tampa placed Judge Henry W. Mitchell, of Hillsboro, in nomination for Governor. The delegates to the National Convention, at Chicago, were sent uninstructed.

AT Annonia, Texas, Charles Brittle, in a drunken quarrel shot and killed Ben Yelly and was in turn shot dead by Yelly's son.

THE Tennessee Prohibition State Convention, consisting of about 250 delegates, met at the State Capitol, Nashville. E. H. East, a lawyer of Nashville, was nominated for Governor. The convention indorsed St. John as a candidate for the Presidency and recommended the Rev. D. S. Kelly, of Nashville, for the nomination for Vice-President.

THE steamer John Mathews, loaded with corn, bound for Pine Bluff, Ark., ran against the pier on the bridge over the Arkansas River and sank. Four boat hands were drowned.

COMMODORE W. W. HUNTER died in New Orleans, La., aged ninety years. He entered the United States Navy as a midshipman May 1, 1822.

AN excursion train of colored people ran into a passenger train at South Carrollton, Ky., and killed five persons and wounded thirty.

J. F. MOSELLY, County Recorder, has disappeared from Stockton, Cal. His debts amounted to $100,000. He has also given nine forged notes, aggregating $60,000.

CONFEDERATE Memorial Day was appropriately observed in all the Southern States.

A MOB of about one hundred and fifty men from Willard, Ky., compelled the jailer at Grayson to deliver the keys and then unlocked the jail, securing Austin Porter, the wife murderer, whom they lynched.

THE Platte Valley Bank, one of the oldest and wealthiest institutions in Nebraska, has been closed. It is said that Cashier Starrett has lost $50,000 bulling corn at Chicago.

WYOMING cattlemen report that they found the bodies of four men hanging to the limbs of trees near the seat of the recent war between the cattlemen and rustlers.

A CLOUDBURST between Harold and Blunt in South Dakota flooded a large section of country, doing damage to crops and washing out a stretch of the Northwestern Railroad track. Mrs. K. M. Foote and three children, while returning from a visit, were drowned in attempting to cross a ravine with their team.

RETURNS from the Oregon elections show that Hermann, Republican, in the First Congressional District, is elected to Congress by 3500 plurality. Ellis, Republican, is elected from the Second District by about 4000 plurality. Moore, Republican, is elected Supreme Judge by at least 6000 plurality. The Republicans control both branches of the Legislature.

A FERTILE district in Illinois, twenty miles long by four miles wide, has been flooded by the giving way of a Mississippi levee.

THE boiler in Kinzie & Coughill's tile works, two and a half miles south of Idaville, Ind., exploded, four men being killed.

Washington.

THE United States Census Bureau issued a bulletin showing the assessed value of property in the United States in 1890 to be $24,651,585,465.

THE last Cabinet meeting before the Minneapolis Convention was attended by all the members except Secretary Tracy. Secretary Blaine came in company with Secretary Elkins, but remained only half an hour, returning to the State Department.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER sent an answer to the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to the charges against him in connection with a pneumatic tube company.

COMPTROLLER LACEY has notified the President that he will resign July 1 to accept the Presidency of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago.

HAROLD M. SEWELL, United States Consul-General at Apia, Samoa, tendered his resignation, to take effect at the pleasure of the President.

THE President signed the bill granting pension to ex-Senator George W. Jones, of Iowa, for services in the Indian war of 1814.

Foreign.

HERR BEBEL, the noted Socialist and leader, of Berlin, Germany, is insane.

DURING naval practice at Wilhelmshaven, Germany, a shell exploded, killing three men and wounding several others.

TEREE THOUSAND people have died of the cholera in Seringur, Cashmere. Most of the bodies have been cremated, and it is said that victims of the cholera, while yet alive, have been cast on the funeral piles.

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, the new United States Minister to France, arrived in Paris.

THE British Government proposes to expend $3,000,000 in repairing the ravages cause by the hurricane in Mauritius.

COGNACCI, the chef of Count Corazzi, in Florence, Italy, smothered his wife and babe and then shot and killed a rich merchant named Alinari, because the merchant paid too much attention to Cognacci's wife.

THE steamboat Albion was burned and sunk at Marsajen, on the Unsha River in Russia. Sixty of the ninety persons aboard were drowned. A boat upset on Lake Bourget, France, and nine persons were drowned.

THE Emperor William of Germany received the Czar of Russia at Kiel with elaborate ceremonies.

EIGHT persons were killed by lightning in the Austrian [illegible]. They were in a building together when [illegible] bolt came, destroying [illegible] in it.

BURIED THE MAN ALIVE.

The Shots of His Would-be Executions Had Only Wounded Him.

An inhuman and barbarous incident connected with an execution at Wowoko, Indian Territory, the capital of the Seminole Nation, is related by Albert Tennie, United States Commissioner. It is the custom at Wowoko to execute those convicted of a capital crime by shooting. The executioners were two members of the National Light Horse, detailed for the purpose.

They were drunk, and only wounded the prisoner, who was tied fast. The executioners left the ground at once and a colored man brought a rough coffin to the side of the wounded man, who protested against the proceedings as vigorously as his strength would allow.

Assisted by two other colored men, the wounded prisoner was put in the coffin, and an effort was made to nail down the lid, but the victim pushed and kicked against it so that the task was only accomplished by two of the colored men sitting on the lid while the other drove the nails. The interment was then made. The horrible affair excited but little comment among those who witnessed the execution.

FIRE RODE THE FLOOD.

Great Loss of Life and Property in the Oil Regions.

A Dam-Burst Carries Death to Titusville and Oil City.

The oil regions of Pennsylvania have been visited by a disaster of fire and water that is only eclipsed in the history of that country by the memorable flood at Johnstown just three years ago.

On the day after the calamity it was known that at least eighty persons were drowned or burned to death. Estimates of the loss of life increased, hour by hour, and it was thought that the death roll might swell to from 150 to 200, if not more.

A dam seven miles above Titusville gave way in the night. Oil tanks were swept away, the stream leaped its banks, and, bearing on its back a widespread layer of oil, dashed into Titusville a roaring, tumbling mass of flame. There was a terrible stampede. Scores of persons were swept away in an effort to find safety. One-third of the town was burned, and at 10 o'clock that night forty bodies had been recovered.

The scenes of the night in Titusville were repeated on perhaps even a larger scale at Oil City, eighteen miles below.

The damage to property in Titusville and Oil City, and the towns along the creek between those cities, amounted to millions of dollars, and appeals for help have been made to the country at large.

For nearly a month it had been raining throughout Western and Northern Pennsylvania almost incessantly, and for the three or four days before the disaster the downpour in the devastated regions had been very heavy. The constant rains had converted all the small streams into raging torrents, so that when the cloudburst came the streams were soon beyond their boundaries and the great body of water came sweeping down Oil Creek to Titusville, which is eighteen miles south of its source.

A dispatch from Titusville tells the following pitiful story: Flood and fire have wiped out fully one-third of this town, and at least two score of human lives have been miserably lost amidst horror and destruction.

The bursting of the huge dam of Thompson & Eldred at Spartansburg, seven miles from Titusville, at midnight, loosed a lake one and a half miles in length by one-quarter in breadth, the waters of which came rushing down, swelling the historic Oil Creek to a raging torrent, which overran nearly half this town with resistless force, sweeping many of the smaller buildings and scores of people away down the valley. Many of the latter reached the shore farther down, but at least seventy-five were undoubtedly lost.

The waters of Oil Creek rushed through the streets in the lower part of the city with resistless fury. From housetops, windows and driftwood piles came wails and screams of anguish and distress from the helpless victims, all imploring aid. Brave men with boats and ropes battled against the terrific current, and hundreds of the captives were brought safely to land.

Fully 100 persons of all ages were carried down with the flood. Five persons, all males, were seen to perish while grasping a piece of timber. Just as the thousands of spectators who were looking on with bated breath, unable to render the slightest assistance, were led to believe that the sufferers would reach land, a neighboring tank of burning oil exploded in close proximity, and in a moment the men were enveloped in flames, and death came speedily to relieve their sufferings. Their bodies were at once swallowed in the raging waters.

Immediately a streak of flame fully 200 feet high pierced the inky darkness and threw a glaring light over the angry waters. At once the cry rang out that the Crescent Oil Refinery Company, owned by Schwartz & Co., close to the north bank of the east end was on fire.

Never before did a fire seem to spread so rapidly, and in less than three minutes from the time the explosion was heard the vast plant was aflame. Then it was that pandemonium seemed to break loose in earnest terror reigned. Thousands of persons rushed pell mell through the streets, tumbling over and knocking each other down in their endeavors to escape from what they appeared to imagine was the crack of doom. The bright light thrown on the surroundings revealed a truly appalling sight. On the roofs and in the windows of the upper stories of most of the houses in the flooded districts appeared men, women and children dressed mostly in night clothes, and all piteously appealing for aid.

Clinging to the driftwood, timbers and other debris as they were borne onward down the stream were scores of human beings, their white and terror stricken faces and desperate struggles and cries for aid combining to create impressions never to be forgotten. About one hour from the time the crescent Works took fire another alarm was sounded. Oil on the creek, spilled by the water overturning a tank located some distance up stream, had taken fire, and the expanse of creek for a number of acres square was all a solid blaze, and the sky was filled with dense and pitchy clouds of smoke arising from the smouldering ruins of refineries, cooper shops, furniture factories, radiator works, hotels, railroad warehouses, cars and dwellings.

The illuminating gas works, the electric light plant, the water works are all under water, while the natural gas mains had been turned off at Oil City. This leaves Titusville without water, fuel, or light, at least from the sources from which these necessities have been accustomed to come.

Parents and children stood by without the power to aid one another's struggles against the clutches of the flood until evenually they went down to rise no more. As sad and as sickening scenes as occured in the valley of the Conemaugh three years ago were repeated, while thousands looked on unable to avert them.

One father is a maniac over the loss of his whole family, a wife and seven children, one a babe three days old. A brother was rescued from a burning building, where he was forced to leave a sister, her husband, and two children to perish.

Fully one-third of the business and residence portion of Titusville is in ruins. The terrible flood rushed through the streets. Brave men with ropes tied about their waists breasted the terrible current rescuing the unfortunates who patiently awaited their return. A little four-year-old boy, just brought to shore from the wreck of a handsome residence, was placed in the hands of friends. When asked where his parents were he replied with a sob, "Papa and mamma both drowned."

Oil Creek was swollen to 500 times its natural size and reached from one hillside to the other, presenting an appalling picture. Floating swiftly by on its bosom were all sorts, manners, and kinds of animate and inanimate objects—tanks, stills with the steam in them and blowing-off house, barns, horses, cows, chickens—everything almost being borne onward with a rush.

Clinging to various objects, such as driftwood, pieces of boards, timbers and any other object they could lay hands on, were scores of human beings, their white and terror-stricken countenances, desperate struggles, and plaintive, soul-piercing cries for aid all combining to create impressions in the minds of the beholders never to be forgotten.

The undertaking establishments of Davidson and McNitt have been turned into temporary morgues. With the exception of the bodies of seven Hebrews and two children, all the bodies were taken there as fast as they were brought from the water.

Most of the bodies bear evidence of having met death from burning oil, many of them burned almost beyond recognition and several of them in such a terrible manner as to leave the bodies nothing but blackened crisps, entirely without the least semblance of the human form.

One woman, with a babe closely clasped to her breast, was burnt to a crisp. Another woman found burned had a prematurely-born babe by her side.

No sooner was the true state of affairs apparent to the citizens than a meeting was called and over $2500 in cash contributed for the immediate relief of the sufferers. Committees were chosen and the Rouse Armory turned into a vast hospital and sleeping and eating house. No less than 100 homeless people were cared for.

The loss in the county by washouts and loss of bridges will be enormous. There is not a county or township bridge for many miles that is not washed away, and the roads in every direction are nearly impassable.

The above harrowing scenes were repeated on an even more dreadful scale at Oil City, eighteen miles below Titusville, as told by the following dispatches from the ill-fated city: At 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon a large proportion of the population of the city was distributed along the banks and bridges of the Allegheny River and Oil Creek watching the rise of the flood in both streams, the cold cause of the rise of the latter being due to the cloudburst above Titusville, which resulted in the loss of many lives in that city.

At the time mentioned an ominous covering of oil made its appearance on the crest of the flood pouring down the Oil Creek Valley, and the dangerous foreboding waves of gas from distillate and benzine could be seen above the surface of the stream, which, at the bridge, is about 100 yards wide. People began slowly to fall back from the bridge and the creek.

Hardly had they begun to do so when an explosion was heard up the stream, which was rapidly followed by two others, and quick as a flash of lightning the creek for a distance of two miles was filled with an awful mass of roaring flames and billows of smoke that rolled high above the creek and river hills.

Oil City is bounded on all sides by steep hills. Oil Creek comes down the valley from the north, and just before its junction here with the Allegheny is crossed by a bridge to the portion of the city embraced in the Third Ward, which lies along the west bank of the creek and the north bank of the river. Almost all that portion of the town was on fire within three minutes from the time of the explosion, and at the time this dispatch was sent no one knew how many of the inhabitants were lying dead in the ruins of their homes.

An eye witness at the time of the first explosion stood at the east end of the bridge. Almost as quickly as the words can be written fully 5000 persons in that portion of the town were on the streets, wild with terror, rushing to the hills. Men forgot that they were men, and scores of men, women, and children were knocked down and trampled upon both by horses and persons in the mad flight for safety.

Just as this frantic throng had started up Centre street a second explosion occurred, knocking many people down, shattering the windows in the main part of the town, and almost transforming the day to night with an immense covering of smoke. Hundreds thought the day of judgment had come, and many prayers were heard mingled with moans and lamentations. The heat was intense, and the awful spectacle presented to the panic stricken people was that of a cloudburst of fire, bordered and overcapped by a great canopy of dense black smoke.

It was no wonder that people wept and fainted, leaving everything behind them, and ran or were helped to the hills. And after they were out of danger, and even before came the anxiety and suspense regarding relatives and friends who had been along the creek watching the flood when the avalanche of flame came. The flood in the Oil Creek Valley had inundated the upper portion of the town, flooding from fifty to seventy-five houses on North Seneca street. Most of the inmates reached places of safety by the use of boats or by swimming and wading, but some of them were yet in the upper stories or in the water when the fire came, and their fate was quickly sealed. Some of them were seen to jump into the water to escape death in the flames. From the remnants of the only building remaining in the waste after the flood was over three persons were removed in a boat severely burned, but alive, namely, Mrs. Hawk and daughter and Mr. Hassenfritz. The distillate and benzine on the creek came from a tank lifted by the flood, and is supposed to have been ignited by a spark from an engine on the Lake Shore road, just above the tunnel at the northern part of the city. The fire shot up the creek as well as down, and several tanks were set on fire up the creek. The Bellevue Hotel, the Petroleum House, the Oil City barrel factory, the new building of the Oil City tube works, the big furniture and undertaking establishment of G. Paul & Sons, and probably 100 other dwelling houses have been totally destroyed.

Meadville, Penn., was swept by the worst flood in its history. A midday rain of great volume swelled every stream bank full and the storm which followed in the evening brought the flood. Meadville, Mill Run overflowed its banks and swept the whole business portion of the city, demolishing a dozen or more buildings and entailing a total loss of $150,000, of which $50,000 is to the streets. The loss throughout the country cannot be estimated now. Bridges were washed away in every direction, leaving scarcely passable roads in the country. The damage to growing crops is heavy.

The most destructive rainstorm that has ever visited Corry, Penn., and vicinity began in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. It was like a heavy cloudburst, and by 9 o'clock the business portion of the town was under water. The worst was reached at 11 o'clock, when First avenue, Main street, the railroad yards and Centre street were like roaring rivers, the water being from one to three feet deep, and all emptying into the flats in the eastern portion of the city.

Sidewalks are carried away and the roads in places gullied from four to six feet deep. Nearly every basement in the business part of the city was flooded and also many of the stores. The loss on stock to merchants is heavy. It is safe to say that the loss throughout the city will reach $50,000. The storm was general throughout that locality.

The property loss will reach far into the millions. At Titusville the loss is estimated at $1,500,000; Oil City, $1,500,000; Corry, $60,000; Meadville, $150,000, and surrounding country probably a million more.

Of the devastated cities Titusville has a population of 10,000 and Oil City 12,000. Oil Creek rises in the north part of Crawford County and flows in a general southerly direction to Titusville, and from there almost due north to the Allegheny River at Oil City. Just below Titusville it is joined by East Oil or Pine Creek. Between Titusville and Oil City there are nine little hamlets where oil wells have been sunk which have attained the dignity of Postoffices. Altogether these hamlets have a population of about 2000. The eighteen miles between Titusville and Oil City probably represent a population of from 40,000 to 45,000.

Later Details.

The loss of life and destruction of property in Oil Creek Valley, Penn., were far greater than was stated in the first reports.

At Oil City sixty-seven bodies were recovered in one day, and it was believed that not less than 150 persons perished by flood and fire.

At Titusville fifty-five bodies were found in the ruins, and there was every reason to believe that many were washed away and will be recovered when the water recedes.

The latest estimate of the total loss of life placed the number at 350.

Calls for financial help are made by both cities, and a generous response has already been received. Several hundred thousand dollars at least will be needed.

One-third of Titusville has been destroyed by the combined horrors of fire and flood, and $1,000,000 will not cover the property loss.

It was impossible at the time this dispatch was received to estimate the loss of life and property in the Oil Creek Valley, outside of Titusville and Oil City.

"HIGH-WATER MARK."

The Tablet Commemorating the Turning Point of the Civil War.

The unveiling of the high-water mark tablet of the Civil War, at Gettysburg, Penn., was attended by a great crowd. Every train brought hundreds of visitors to the famous battlefield. Long before the time set for the dedication of the monument the reserved space was filled and many thousands were crowded out.

The monument stands about midway in the Federal lines as they were on June 3, 1863, between Round Top and Cemetery Heights, and is just in the rear of the clump of trees which were pointed out by General Lee to General Pickett as the objective point of the Federal line through which it was hoped the Virginia infantry would break. The monument consists of a broad marble pedestal flanked on either side by cannon and surmounted by a great open book of bronze, the left page of which gives the names of Confederate commanders in that charge, and, on the right, the names of the commanders of the Federal regiments which met it.

At 2 o'clock the Marine Band arrived and the exercises were opened by Dr. J. J. Savage, of Boston, who was followed by the Hon. Edward McPherson in an address of welcome. Colonel John B. Batcheider, Government historian of the Gettsburg battlefield, then explained why it was called the high-water mark. The unveiling and presentation of the monument by Samuel M. Swope then followed. John M. Vanderslice received it in behalf of the memorial association, and General James A. Beaver, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, delivered the oration. James Jeffrey Roche, of the Boston Pilot, read a poem.

"BOB" FORD KILLED.

The Slayer of Jesse James Shot to Death in His Dance Hall in Creede.

"Bob" Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff Kelly in Ford's dance hall in Creede, Col., the new mining town. Kelly and Ford had a quarrel in Pueblo in February last and ill-feeling had existed between the two men since.

Kelly was standing in the doorway of Ford's dance hall when an unknown man was seen to hand him a double-barrel shotgun, after which Kelly stepped inside the hall and called "Bob." Ford, who was about five feet away turned around, at the same time reaching for his hip pocket. Kelly raised his gun and fired a load of buckshot into Ford's neck, severing the windpipe and jugular vein. Ford died instantly.

Ford is an ex-train robber, a murderer, and an ex-member of the James boys' gang. Ever since he shot Jesse James, in Missouri, he has been fearful of the fate which overtook him.

He never went unarmed, and had mirrors so placed in his dance house that from any point of the room he could scrutinize any one entering.

LATER NEWS.

THE burial of the victims of the Oil Creek Valley horror was begun at Oil City and Titusville. The catastrophe was largely due to the same cause as brought about the Johnstown flood.

THE flagship Philadelphia, of the North Atlantic Station, with Rear-Admiral Gherardi on board, arrived at New York after a cruise of seven months and four days, during which she covered 16,000 miles.

EXTENDED damage was done in Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Mississippi by wind and rainstorms. A cloudburst at Zwingle, Iowa, swept away nearly the entire village.

WILLIAM HOSEA BALLOU, of New York, has been requested by Sir Henry Ponsonby, Her Majesty's Secretary, to place before the British Foreign Department, through official channels, the matter of the cruelty to animals at sea. The State Department has been advised of the fact and asked to forward the papers in the premises through Minister Lincoln.

A BERLIN newspaper stated positively that Emin Pacha, the African explorer, is dead, and that he succumbed to smallpox.

THE New Oriental Bank in London, England, failed with liabilities of more than $36,000,000.

THE Czar of Russia returned to Copenhagen, Denmark, in his yacht, the Polar Star, from his visit to the German Kaiser at Kiel.

HEAVY damage was done by cloudbursts and landslides along the New York Central Railroad and in the interior of New York State.

SIDNEY DILLON, the venerable President of the Union Pacific Railroad, who had been ill for two months died a few days ago in New York City. He was eighty years of age, having been born in Northampton, a village of Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1812.

THE two Democratic factions in Alabama each held a State Convention at Montgomery. The Jones Convention nominated Jones for Governor and selected Cleveland delegates. The Kolb men organized and nominated Kolb for Governor and elected a full anti-Cleveland delegation to Chicago.

THE first Montana Democratic State Convention to assist in the choice of a Presidential candidate was held at Bozeman. The convention indorsed Cleveland's views in very strong terms, and denounced the gold people. The delegates will go to Chicago uninstructed.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

110TH DAY.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was passed. The bill was subjected to several amendments, among them the increasing of the salaries of the Consul-General at London, Paris, Havana and Rio de Janeiro from $5000 to $8000.

111th DAY.—The session was short. The attendance on both sides was small. After the reporting of the Anti-Option bill, which was laid on the table pending reference, Mr. Dolph addressed the Senate on a bill providing for the irrigation of arid lands and for the protection of forests and utilization of pastures.

112TH DAY.—During the hour and a half the Senate was in session it passed, without discussion, the Urgency Deficiency bill, appropriating nearly $8,000,000; referred the Legislative and Agricultural Appropriations bills to the Appropriations Committee; referred to the Committee on Territories the bills to admit Arizona and New Mexico, and heard Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, and Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, make incidental speeches on silver.

In the House.

124TH DAY.—Consideration of the Postal Appropriation bill was continued.

125TH DAY.—The House passed the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Several hours were frittered away in filibustering against a motion made by Mr. Hatch to take up his Anti-Option bill. The filibusters were finally successful, and Mr. Hatch was forced to move an adjournment.

126TH DAY.—The House passed the Anti-option bill by 168 to forty-six——The River and Harbor and Naval Appropriation bills were sent to conference——The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were passed——The House passed the bill appropriating $50,000 to purchase a pedestal and prepare a site for a statue to General Sherman, by a vote of 144 to thirty-two——Bills for the admission to the Union of Arizona and New Mexico were passed.

127TH DAY.—The Urgent Deficiency bill was passed.

128TH DAY.—The House for a short time considered the Land Grant Forfeiture bill, but laid it aside and took up the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and passed it without substantial amendment.

129TH DAY.—The floor was accorded to the Committee on Judiciary, and various measures were passed amending the statutes, including the bill to dispense with proof of loyalty during the Civil War as a requisite to being restored or admitted to the pension roll (applying to a few survivors of the War of 1812), and the bill defining murder and manslaughter in places and on waters under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE boot and shoe interests are quite prosperous.

A GOOD sewing machine is supposed to do the work of twelve women.

FIFTY-EIGHT THOUSAND women belong to the trade unions of England.

RAILROAD builders in Cuba propose to build their own cars hereafter.

THE long continued Durham (England) miners' strike has ended. The men lost.

THERE is an increase in activity in a good many of the cotton mills in the Gulf States.

IRON moulders are agitating for the formation of an International Union of their trade.

THE American Flint Glass Workers' Union has at present 7218 members, 6465 of whom are employed.

THE Order of Railroad Telegraphers has decided not to admit commercial operators to membership.

THE builders of locomotives are quite busy again, and two or three of the larger works have a summer's work secured.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has granted Chief P. M. Arthur six months' leave of absence, with full pay.

THE National Agricultural Society of Hungary has arranged a trial for reapers and binders, to be held on July 9th and 10th.

IN a prominent New York City dry goods firm, where 1200 clerks are regularly employed, the young women refer to one another as "sales persons."

THE Boston Waiters' Alliance will sustain men employed in hotels who refuse to sacrifice their moustaches in compliance with the order of hotel proprietors.

MINERS of the Schuylkill (Penn.) coal regions are jubilant over an increase of one per cent. in the rate of wages, due to the advance in the market price of coal.

THE straw plaiters of Fiesole, Prato and Leghorn, in Italy, make from six to ten cents a day. Their poor fingers fly like spindles from early morning till late at night.

THE general labor and employment bureau created in Paris in accordance with the resolution adopted by the International Labor Congress of 1890, procured employment for 16,502 persons since it was established. The receipts during the last four months were $8851.33, and $2839.59 were expended. The strike fund in April contained about $10,000.

GLADSTONE FULL OF HOPE.

He Says the Liberals Always Win in Great Fights.

Mr. Gladstone spoke unexpectedly the other day on current issues before a party of Liberal excursionists at Hawarden, England. He said the Liberals had won every great political battle of the last fifty years. "Even the Conservatives now admit," he continued, "that all these victories have benefited the country, including our free trade victory, although it seems, according to recent statements in high quarters, that they are about to change their minds again on this point. This does not matter, however. The Liberals, please God, will win in the coming battle. They certainly have never had a greater, more sacred and more hopeful cause."

A PROFITABLE TALK.

Our Special Reporter Secures the Facts.

HE DETERMINED TO THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATE A SUBJECT THAT IS CAUSING MUCH COMMENT, AND HE HAS SUCCEEDED.

(*N. Y. Sun.*)

Two days ago one of the most prominent professional men in New York published a letter so outspoken, so unusual as to cause extensive talk and awaken much comment. Yesterday I interviewed the gentleman as to the contents of the letter, and he fully confirmed it in every respect. He not only did this but he also mentioned a number of unusual cases which had come under his observation in which little less than a miracle had been performed.

So important has the entire subject become that I determined to investigate it to the bottom, and accordingly called upon Mr. Albert G. Eaves, the prominent costumer at No. 69 East Twelfth street, the gentleman mentioned in my interview with the doctor yesterday. Mr. Eaves has made quite a name. A complete knowledge of history, an appreciation of art and reliability are essential in his profession.

"Mr. Eaves," I said, "I learn that your wife has had a most unusual experience; are you willing to describe it?"

The gentleman thought a moment and an expression of pleasure passed over his face. "When I think," he said, "of what my wife once passed through and the condition she is in to-day, I cannot but feel gratitude. Nearly three years ago she was at the point of death. You can understand how sick she was when I say she was totally blind and lay in a state of unconsciousness. Three doctors attended her and all agreed that her death was only a question of hours, perhaps minutes."

"May I ask what the doctors called her trouble?"

"Uraemia and puerperal convulsions, so you can imagine how badly she must have been. At last one doctor (it was Dr. R. A. Gunn) said that as she was still able to swallow, one more attempt might be made, and a medicine was accordingly given her. She seemed to improve at once; in a few days her sight was restored. 'I have had a long, long sleep,' she said, upon recovering consciousness, and I am rejoiced to say that she was restored to perfect health wholly through the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which was the remedy we administered when she was past all consciousness."

I looked at Mr. Eaves as he said this. His face was beaming with satisfaction. He continued:

"The physicians told us, after my wife's recovery, that she could never endure childbirth, and yet we have a fine boy nearly a year old, and do not know what sickness is. I attribute it to the wonderful power of Warner's Safe Cure. Why, my sister, who resides in Virginia, was, a while ago, afflicted precisely as my wife had been. I at once advised her to use this same great remedy; it cured her promptly."

"You find that it is especially adapted for women, do you?" I inquired.

"By no means. I have known it to be wonderful in its power in the case of gentlemen to whom I have recommended it. I speak from my experience entirely, and you should not be surprised that I am so firm a believer in this discovery, which has done so much for me."

I was not surprised. I saw by every word, by every look, that Mr. Eaves meant all he said. I had ample confirmation of Dr. Gunn's letter and interview, and I do not wonder that people who have seen such things, who have watched their dearest friends go down into the dark valley and be brought back into the light, should be both enthusiastic and grateful. I, myself, caught the spirit, and I shall be glad if the investigations I have made prove of profit to those who may read them.

The First "Human Ostrich"

The first case on record of a human being indiscriminately devouring everything that came within his reach is that of the French boy, Tarare, who first gave an exhibition of the capacity and strength of his stomach by eating a full peck of carrots and seven bars of soap with apparent relish. Of course, he was not always a boy, and as he grew up the freakish antics of his stomach took many varied twists. On one occasion, when a druggist's back was turned, Tarare hastily swallowed a couple of dozen of corks of all sizes. At last, his stomach being full of such indigestible matter, he became the victim of violent attacks of colic and was finally compelled to seek the advice of M. Girard, of the Hotel Dieu. Girard called a council of physicians and Tarare's case was thoroughly discussed. They tried to explain to the man what would be the final outcome of such performances, but were greatly surprised, if not angered and chagrined, to find that he had actually swallowed a watch chain, seals and all, beside a bunch of seven keys and a glove hook which were on an ivory ring nearly two inches in diameter; all this while the learned gentlemen were lecturing him! At the time of this examination he regularly ate twenty-four pounds of beef a day, besides other victuals in proportionate quantities. He now entered the French Army, being first attached to the Ninth Regiment of Hussars, Major Courville retaining him as a freak. He was daily allowed the regular rations of three men and the right to the refused scraps and other pickings. When on the march he would catch eels and serpents and swallow them whole. On one occasion he ate a cat, bones, fur and all. Colonel Marpel and General Beauharris